THE GOOSE

Is Being Cooked in the Boiling and Seething Political Pot at Albany.

Stalwarts and Half Breeds Making a Fight for the Feathers.

Conkling Gets 35 Votes Wednesday and 33 Yesterday-The Situation.

Cornell and Depew Gradually looming up, and are Endorsed by a Caucus.

The Battle as Reported by Correspondents of the New York Newsppaers.

To Adjourn or not to Adjourn, A Question that will be Decided to-day.

Conkling's Friends as Steadilist as Grant's 306, at the Chicago Convention.

Both Sides Hopeful and Confident of a Break Up at Every Ballot.

Miscellaneous Dispatches From All Quarters of the Globe.

A Suming Up

NEW York, April 2.-An Albany special says. There is trouble in the camp of the administration men, growing out of the multitude of candidates. The difficulty is to select a stalwart who can break the Conkling column. The Depew men want Conkling and others want Crowley or Lapnam.

The friends of Conkling are bolder this morning than at any other time during the contest. The stalwart organization | igned. The vote stood: calls upon republicans to return Conkling as a leader of the party, and ask his ophis place as leader. It is in the programme of the half-breeds to unite upon a candidate, but the stalwarts see their opportunity. It is suspected that Conkhas had several members acting with the half-breeds, who are kept there for the express purpose of preventing an agreement on a candidate.

A special to the Express (democrat) says: The half-breed republicans are in trouble in the beginning of this fight. Senator Robertson and his staff mapped out a programme which was not to be extended, and which provided for the

DEFEAT OF CONKLING.

That of course would also shelve Platt, As the day and hour rolled around when the most sanguine of Roscoe's friends were torced to acknowledge that their leader was defeated, the half-breeds were induced to not only abuse the ex-Boss, but to amend their first programme by at. Folger, tempting to replace Conkling and Platt with two pronounced enemies of stalwartism. It is in this amendment that they have exhibited their first mistake, and have forced a halt which may inflict injury. It is to get out of this unfortunate quandry that a secret neceting was held | B last night. Conkling has thirty-five members who will cling to him until he retires from the race, and after that to any two men who are in sympathy with him. Besides these there are thirteen members who are anxious to cast their ballots for Conkling, but dare not do so and accept the sentence of their indignant constituents This then makes a total of

FORTY-EIGHT VOTES FOR THE STALWARTS

which is twenty-two more than is required for a dead-lock. Should Robertson and Woodin to break the dead lock extend the olive branch, and record two or even ten of the vacancies to Conkling's friends it would be regarded as a virtual back-down, and a weakness which would tend to rebuild the warring power of the

A Telegram special says: The balloting so far leaves the situation as great a puzzle as ever. Should the stalwarts, acting like the 206 at Chicago, keep up an unbroken front from day to day, there is candidate being elected.

for Conkling and Platt, said: It is satis. before the legislature. All talk of Conk. factory to us as it stands. All have suffi- ling's resigning is abandoned. He will cient votes to command the situation, and fight it out to the end. The stalwart leadto morrow will give us increused strength. result claim to have settled upon a plan the general by the Emperor of Russic, into the west half of the new store, No.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The prospect is more

HOPEFUL FOR THE STALWARTS SIDE of the canvass.

Senator Foster, speaking on behalf of the administration, said: It is impossi- his case goes before the people with an ble to tell at this moment who will be the opportunity for a personal canvass that choice of the convention. It may be that he can be easily be re-elected. The demfrom both ways. I don't think the stalwarts are so mad with Cornell as they be made. The administration men last in Texarkania. Whether they robbed pretend. They would certainly rather have him than a half-breed, and the halfbreeds are favorably disposed to him.

Review of the Opening Day.

ALBANY, June 1.-In the assembly yes. terday Draper offered a resolution that at twelve o'clock the house proceed to name a candidate for the vacancies in the United States Senate, first naming a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roscoe Conkling, in case no one was named by the majority the fact to be entered on the journal of the House, and proceed in like manner to name a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thos. C. Platt. Accepted. At twelve o'clock the speaker announced that under the order of the House it would now proceed to vote for United States Senator in place of Conkling, resigned. Each member as his name was called named his candidate. The vote stood as follows:

Conkling, 26; Jacobs, 47; Wheeler, 15; Crowley, 5; Cornell, 6; Wadsworth, 2: Rogers, 8; Miller, 1; Evarts, 2; Edick, 1; Folger, 2; White, 2; Chapman, 1; Tremane, 2; Fenton, 1; Ward, 1; Pomeroy, 1; Dutcher, 1: Alford..2;

the House then proceeded to vote to fiill the vacancy caused by the resignation of vada, and others interested in the mining Platt. The vote stood as follows:

Depew, 14; Kernan, 47; Platt, 21; Folger, 6; Lapham, 6; Cornell, 12; Crowley, 3; Evarts, 5; Morton, 2; Miller, 3; Francis, 1; Pomeroy, 1; Wadsworth, 2; Tremance, 2; Rogers, 1; Choate, 1.

The chair announced the House having failed to give a majority for either candidate, that fact will be entered on the journal of the House, and the legislative business before it proceeded with.

THE SENATE. When the hour of noon arrived the sen-

Thos. C. Platt, 8; C. N. Depew, 1; F. Ker. | and extended. nan, 7; W. Miller, 2; S. S. Rogers, 2; F. ponents to name their man who is to take | Lapham, 2; J. H. Choate, 1; Judge Dw ight | 2; W. A. Wheeler, 1; G. H. Sharpe, 1.

The senate then voted for a successor to fill the short term in the place of Roscoe Conkling. The vote stood as follows:

Conkling, 9; Kerman, 9; Rogers, 5 Jacobs 6; Bradley, 1; Folger, 2; Governor Cornell. 3: William A. Wheeler, 4; T. M. Pomeroy, 2. No one received a majority, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday's Ballot.

ALBANY,-The Senate and Assembly met in joint convention to ballot for United States Senators, Wednesday. The first vote in the joint convention was as tollows, for the short term:

Cankling		Wadsworth
Wheeler,	22	Jacobs,
Rogers,	15	Cornell,
Fenton,	3	Crowley,
Pomeroy,	2	White,
Edick,	1	Budley,

Ballance Scattering.

The vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Platt, resulted

ne resignation	OF OCE	into Tintel to		
s follows:				
latt,	29	Crowley,		
Depew,	25	Fvarts,		
Cernan,	52	Dutcher,		
Polger,	14	Morton,		
ornell,	12	Wadsworth,		
)avis,	2	Tremaine,		
apham,	8	Ward,		
Liller,	8	Rogers,		
NT11 1	- 141			

No choice in either case. The Chair announced that no choice had been made to fill either vacancy, and the joint convention adjourned to meet

Thursday at noon

Yesterdays Ballot.

ALBANY, June 2.-Two votes were taken to-day. The first was the same as Wednesday. The 2d was, Conkling,33; Wheeler, 17; Jacobs, 52; Bradley, 1; Rogers, 15; Cornell, 22; Fenton, 3; others scattered.

The second vote for a successor to Platt resulted as follows: Platt, 28; Kernan, 52; Depew, 30; Cornell, 13; remainder

The Situation.

ALBANY.-The Conking men open up without showing any signs of discourageno chance whatever of the administration | ment as a result of yesterday's ballot. They say they expected nothing more Silas B. Dutcher, about the prospect than to get the names of the candidates the developments expected to-day and ers held a conference last night, and as a with diamonds. This was presented to

ment. If nine senators who voted for Conkling will combine with the seven than it has appeared since the beginning democrats an adjournment can be brought about with the casting vote of the Lieut. Governor. Conkling is confident that if Cornell and Depew would attract support ocrats are anxious to bring about an adjournment, and some such coalition may drunk and decorated with these badges night decided not to put any candidate in the field to-day, and so voted again on the go-as-you please plan. There are some who think a Senator may be elected in Platt's place before the end of the week, but the general opinion is against so early arrest. The facts in the case will probaba solution of the difficulty. It will require eighty-one votes to elect, and to secure eighty-one votes a general stampede | Gen. Grant both to Galveston and New would be necessary. The balloting will probably go on for several weeks unless an adjournment can be brought about.

A Caucus Endorsement.

ALBANY, June 2-The half breeds met in caucus to-night, and decided to make a strenuous effort in the Senate tomorrow to defeat the concurrent resolution already adopted by the house to adjourn to-morrow until Tuesday. They also decided to concentrate on Cornell and Depew, each of whom are said to be in the race by his own consent. They also warned the gentlemen against paring off, and advisin g against it.

Mysterious.

NEW YORK, June 2.-A dinner was given, to day, to Gov. Thomas L. Young, of Ohio, by John W. Mackay, of bonanza No candidate received a majority, and fame, at which were present Senator Jones, ex-Congressman Daggett, of Nebusiness. This meeting, connected with the fact of Mackay's sudden return from Europe and early departure for Nevada, caused considerable comment among those interested in mining shares.

A Good Scheme.

NEW YORK, June 2.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, Mr. Jones W. Brown, banker, presiding, a resolution was adopted declaring that the system of examination for appointment for ptaces in the Custom House, which ate proceeded to vote for United States has ruled during the last few years, had senator in place of Thomas C. Platt, res. | been of substantial benefit to the mercantile community, and should be cantinued

Chicago, May 31.—The Times says the cheme, secretly discussed by some of the large stockholders, to consolidate the Northwestern and St. Paul companies, and ultimately to amalgamate the colossal corporation with the North Pacific, 18 all believed by a good many persons. It says in time the doubters will find that it is the chief ambition of Mr. Villard to bring about such a consolidation.

Gen, Grant Robbed.

Sr. Louis, June 1.—One day last week John Fitzpatrick, formerly a passenger of the Southern Express Company, and H. King, baggage man of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, were seen in Texarkonia, Tex., wearing some very handsome and costly badges set with diamonds and other precious jewels bearing inscriptions showing that they had been presented to Gen. Grant. The men were drunk at the time and the badges were taken from them and sent to the manager, Col. Saper, of this city, but the men were not arrested. Since then the suspicion has arisen that the baggage of Gen. Grant was robbed on his way from this city to Galveston last spring and officers of the railway have been looking after Fitzpatrick and King. It was ascertained that these men had passed through St. Louis for Kansas City, and last night Detective Beyers, of the Iron Mountain road, and officer Stewart, of the police force of this city started for that place. A telegram from them to-day stated that Fitzpatrick had been arrested and that King had gone to Sedalia, Missouri. Measures were immediately taken for his arrest there on the arrival of the train, and the probabilities are that he will be cap mand a little capital. He is a Belfast man tured to-night. These men left a solid sil-ver soap box at Texarkana and while ahead Yankee, that one could scarcely passing through here telegraphed to that He is loaded with letters of introduction place to have it forwarded to them at and newspaper comments, and as the Kansas City. It was intercepted here by newspapers all speak of him as "Charley," the officers of the Iron Mountain road, and is now in the possession of Col. Saper. It cantains a very fine gold badge, presented to Gen. Grant by the veterans of the Mexican war in Sen Francisco. Also the Mexican war in Sen Francisco. Also he leaves the work for others and starts a gold bage presented to him by the No off on another march toward the setting tional Association of Vetraus, and a badge of a very elaborate design with various inscriptions on it, one of them being "M.O. Loyal League U.S." This had been set is and is just the sort of a man one would fine the ward the setting sun. In this way he has started over 100 newspapers, and perhaps having tired planting newspapers, he desires planting lirishmen. He has energy and enthusiation and is just the sort of a man one would fine the ward the setting sun. In this way he has started over 100 newspapers, and perhaps having tired planting newspapers, he desires planting newspapers, he desi with jewels but most of them had been would fancy carrying out pioneer work. taken out. On the person of Fitzpatrick in this country. when arrested was found a large medallion in the form of a Russian bear, set Votes for Cornell and Crowley will not of action which they claim will insure and a maltzese cross set with seventeen 32 Mana street, where he has an opportuncture will be consecrated and the rite of fast friend of Gaul and other chiefs, and

Conkling and Platt on the first break. but it is rumored to concern an adjourn. movel. When Gen. Grant left for Galveston on the 30th of last March, via the Iron Mountain railway, his baggage was giver in charge of the Southern Express company. At that time Fitzpatrick was messinger of the express company and King was a baggage man on the train. Some time after this these men were discharged for being drunk, and they were not thought of again until they were seen Gen. Grant's baggage, or whether the General's baggage was robbed, does not seem to definitely known, but the circumstance of their having the badges in their possession was deemed sufficient for their ly be ascertained when the men arrive here. Col. Safer has sent telegrams to Orleans, notifying him of the discovery of his badges, and the arrest of the probable robbers.

A Brutal Murder.

Loxpon, June 1.—Halney Hall was shot and instantly killed to day at Cynthinia, Kentucky, by his brother-in-law, Alex O'Door. Hall married O'Door's sister, and though she died ten years ago, the two men have had ill feelings towards each other all of that time, growing out of a quarrel. The murder has the appearance of deliberation. O'Door came to town armed with a double barrelled shot gun loaded with buckshot. Finding Hall he called out to him: 'Are you ready," and fired. The first shot brought Hall to the ground and O'Door then deliberately fired the other barrel into his head, tearing it into a frightful mass.

Extension Notes.

A TRIBUNE correspondent on the Yelowstone division, under date of O'Fallon Creek, May 27th, sends the following news items.

The Eclipse, the first boat of the season, arrived and laid up at Ferry Point last night. She is loaded down to the guards with freight for Miles City, also a goodly number of passengers. She landed two miles below here this morning for the purpose of ferrying a drove of government cattle to the other side of the river; corral proved fruitless. While trying to load the cattle a young man by the name of Jackson—a cow boy—was "bucked" overal cut bank into the river, by his been recovered.

parties along the north side of the Yel- pleasant as well as remunerative. lowstone who are meeting with good success in taking their ponies back that the government took from them and sold to 'buff hunters.''

There is a regular organized band of white horse thieves along the line of the railroad. The way they ply their avocation is to hire out to work on the grade so as to spot their horses, then skip with them. Until a few of them are treated to a dose of "Judge Lynch" there will be no security for stock in this country. Our efficient Sheriff, Mr. Irving, is doing his utmost to break up the den of scoundrels. but the country is too large and the means at hand too small to expect immediate

Work on the railroad is progressing finely. All the grading will be completed to Powder river by the first of July. The track will reach Miles Cily by October 10, sure pop.

Collins Abroad.

Everybody will remember Charley Collins who, two years ago, used to rush around the streets of Bismarck, a pastebrush in one hand and circulars in the work. other, setting forth the merits of the Bismarck Champion, long since defunct. The TRIBUNE is in receipt of a copy of the Ulster Echo, published at Ulster, Ireland, in which appears the following from a

correspondent: I had a long conversation the other day with Mr. Citarles Collins, who has come over to this country to take one or two hundred Northern farmers to the Far West. He is anxious to get the very men we are anxious to keek at home-namely, those who are energetic, and can com-There would be no spliere for such a man

A Good Move.

Mr. H. H. Day, the jeweller, has moved

Day is well up in his business and is now branching out as becomes the Bismarck boom. He has also just received a new lot of the famous White sewing machines, The Steamers Carrying 1,200 Indians also the easy running Singers, which he wants the ladies to examine.

Dakota's Indians.

Dakota has no less than 27,550 Indians. Of these 27,550 Indians only 10,223 have assumed the ways of civilized people, and wear citizen's dress. There are engaged in civit pursuits 2,903, nearly all being agriculturalists. They have twentyone day schools and eight boarding schools. There are 3,773 children of a schoolable age, and of these 648 girls and 417 boys attend school. The average daily attendance is 826, which will compare favorably with any white schools. The whole number of Dakota In tians who can read is set down at 1,305, of whom 103 have learned to read within the year. The number of Indians who have died was 389, and the number of children born was 530, showing an increase in the Dakota tribes of 130. The amount of land held in reserves by these Indians amounts to the enormous body of 41,999,456 acres, or which over 5,000,000 is good farming land. The Indians only cultivate 16,150 acres of their land. Last year they raised 24,172 bushels of wheat, 75,401 bushels of corn, 2,452 bushels of barley, and 62,593 bushels of vegetables. The Dakota Indians own 24,193 head of horses, 6,781 head of cattle, and 632 gwine.

A Success.

The ice cream testival at St. Mary's school building Wednesday evening was largely attended and a great success. For some time past a debt drawing a high rate of interest has lain heavily on St. Mary's church, and it cannot fail to cause univeral satisfaction that last night's attempt to remove or alleviate it was so very successful. Nearly \$225,00 was netted, which will diminish the debt materially and encourage all earnest church workers to persevere until all of it is paid. The handsome cross and necklace purchased at Day's, was voted for as a prize to the most popular young lady, and was carried off by Miss Mary Lyons by a majorbut the attempt to load them without a lity of ten over her competitor Miss Annie Clark. The tea-set was drawn by Mrs. Mary Hughes. As was to be expected, the refreshments were delicious, and the pony, and drowned; his body has not yet such as only the ladies of St. Mary's to lay up for a short time at iving about could supply them. Another festival at "Geh. S. Bull" has numerous recruiting an early date would certainly be very dians, and the Fur West 436. The fleet

Scandinavian Immigration.

Mr. O. J. Johnson, general Scandinaing talked with thousands, and received face and character of Gaul, a study. and answered 2,560 letters, between the fifteenth of last December and the first of last month, when he left for home. Large numbers of Scandinavians will respond to Mr. Johnson's invitation to come to America this season, and among them will be many from as far north as latitude 70, who will find the prosperity and comfort to which they are unaccustomed on rich land twenty-three degrees south of the latitude of their old, bleak homes. Mr. Johnson cannot be too highly commended for his faithful and sagacious

The Order Revoked.

Major Kirk early Tuesday received the gratifying intelligence by telegraph, that his preference had been tavorably considered by the Government, and that the order transferring him to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, had been revoked. There is no mistake about it this time, as the information came from headquarters The people of Bismarck, the Major's many friends, contractors, steamboat men and all having business to transact with the Government, will rejoice that so efficient and courteous an officer is to remain in charge of the affairs that he has so thoroughly systematized, and which could not without great public inconvenience be turned over to a successor.

Episcopal Festival.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church will give a strawberry and ice cream festival stay with them, but will come back to success. Their plan is not announced, diamonds, four of which had been red ity to give a most excellent display. Mr. confirmation administered,

UGH! HOW?

From Buford to Standing Rock.

Arrival of the Noted Sionx Chief "Gaul," of Custer Fame and His People.

The Wickedest Indian that Ever Lived Now Willing to Kill His Uncle.

Bull, One of Those Recently Surrendering.

'Sleeping Water," Daughter of Sitting

Interviews with Captains Relative to Incidents of the Trip.

An Affecting Scene on the Part of the Mother of Gaul at the Agency.

As She Meets Her Son After an Absence of Over Six Years.

A Young Papoose Falls Overboard off the Far West, Followed by Its Mother.

Another Squaw Dies, and the Curious Indian Funeral Services are Performed.

The Trip Bown,

Saturday evening at 4.30 the steamer Helena, the first of the flect bringing down the surrendered Stoux, arrived from Fort Buford. At five o'clock the Par West purin an appearance, and by this time, re least 500 people from the city were on the bank, all auxious to see the only survi vois of Custer's Battle. The Gen. Sher man, with over \$00 Indians on board, met with a slight acdident about fitteen milewants of visitors supplied in a manner above Bismarch and was the residue obliged 8 o'clock. The Helen's bad on 426 In was under the command of Capt. Clifford Seventeenth Infantry, who was in 1870 Indian agent at Fort Berthold This was before the Indians were turned over to the vian agent of the North Pacific railroad, Interior Department, prior to wihen has just arrived from Norway and Swe- event, army officers were detailed as In den, where he has been at work in the dian agents. While holding this position interests of the company for the past six | Captain Clifford was brought in intim the months, having offices at Christiania and | relation with Gaul, the noted Sioux chiet, Gottenburg He found the natives of who was a passenger on the Helena The Scandinavia anxious to learn of the new two became fast friends Caul became at-West, and ready to emigrate in large tached to Capt. Clifford because of his numbers. His work has been remarkably kind nature and generous heart, while on successful, but extremely laborious, have the other hand Capt. Clifford found in the

THE SKOUN CHIEFTAIN

weighs 226 pounds and with his roter wrapped loosely around him and lys kead erect he reminds one of ancient history and Roman senators. Gaul says little. but a single word from him has more weight upon his people than a dozen from any other chief. Gaul is non-commital about the Custer massacre It has been said of him that he killed Gen. Custer, but this he denies. During that memorable fight Gaul was second in command. He held the banner of retreat. He kept a safe passageway open for his comradeslould they be worsted in the battle. "You can go out and kill those blue coats," said Gaul at the outset of the charge, "but there will be more to follow. White men are the many. They come from the clouds like rain and more will follow those you kilk." Gaul has been a thoroughbred Indian. Whenever he has fought, it has been with determination and the whites he has killed ran well up towards the hundreds. A braver Indian never lived. Once he was pintoned to the ground with two bayonets, after fist receiving two shots, and left for dead. His wonderful vitality survived and struggled with success for liberty. He made his escape and has, until his recent surrender, added yearly golden Taurels to his reputation as a hair lafter. Besides Gaul on the steamer Helena were Black Moon and Fool Heart, son ot Lame Deer.

SCOUT ALLISON . .

to-morrow evening, in the new store room also accompanied the surrendered Sioux, of O. H. Beal, the object being to pro- as interpreter. Mr. Allison has had a vide for the salary of the rector. Bishop | hard winter. He has been back and forth Clarkson will be in the city and this gath- during the blizzards from Buford to Sitering will enable him to meet our people | ting Bull's Camp, and has worked like a socially, and become acquainted with hero for the Government in his efforts to them better than he could in any other induce the savagesto surrender. Allison manner. Strawberries and cut flowers is a Prince, among the Indians. They have been ordered from Minneapolis and have the most explicit confidence a very enjoyable time may be expected. in him and laugh and chat with The Bishon will preach at the church him as one of their people. Allison is a

Concluded on Fifth Page.

IMPERENT DACE

The Bismarck Tribune.

C. A. LOUNSBERY Publisher.

BISMARCK, L DAKOTA THERE are rumors that parcies in MA wankee and Chicago are engineering and other wheat corner.

THE late refunding operations at the United States treasury have been entirely successful, owing to the beom of business, the vast increase in treasury receipts and the plethors of money at home and abroad. People who did not know what to do with the proceeds of their over-due bonds gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to let them run even at a lower rate of interest. Should the present condition of the anoney market continue, and the amount of government receipts from taxes also, there is nothing but legislative extravagence to prevent very large reduction of the pablic debt.

THERE comes a report from a Messachusetts town that is not to its credit. There was a vacancy in a pastoral office and the people were on a pastomi hunt fornine long years, during which two hundred and forty different candidates had been heard by the church, and the final settlement was accomplished over the protests of a nunority, which broke up one council on the score of action of the second. The position of that pastor is net to be envied. Should he be fortunate exough to keep his place for any length of time, his prospects for accomplishing good are not encouraging.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT died worth about \$13,000;000. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding a majority of the railway kings begin with nothing, and after suffering during their whole reign from the meddlesome work of the grasping grangers, they usually manage to leave behind them. millions of dollars. How these vast fortunes are accumulated it is unnecessary to state, but communities which have to pay a large percentage of the value of all:their products to get the same to market, and then as much more for what they buy with the balance of the proceeds, will not be at a' loss to account for the thrift of railway

THE question is frequently asked if there is a case on record similar to that efforded by the resignation of the New York senators. Only one has been found. In 1840 North Carolina was represented by Senators Brown and Strange, democrats. The legislature, controlled by whigs, condemned their action, and they resigned; both confidently expected to be returned to their seats, but the next election was carried by the whigs, and Brown and Strange were never again heard of in politics. This is not exactly a paralel case to the New York imbroglio, the result of which is yet in doubt, but it has at least one point of resemblance.

HON. CARL SCHURZ, it is presumed, has found congenial employment as editor of the New York Evening Post, so long under the control of the late Wm. C. Bryant and even longer distinguished as one of the ablest of American newspapers. It is announced that Mr. Schurz, Horace White, formerly editor of the Chicago Tribune, and E. L. Godkin, editor of the Nation, have purchased a majority of the stock of the Evening Post, and that both White and Godkin will contribute to the editorial page. Editorially, this is a strong team, but probably all these gentlemen realize that many other things besides editorials are requisite to the conduct of a successful and influential newspaper.

THE New York World fires its parting shot at Agricultural Commissioner Le Duc. That paper thinks Gen. Le Duc is not by naturo a comic person, though his scheme of producing American tea at a cost of 16 cents a pound was a comic performance, and the fact that nobody wanted the tea even at 15, while it prevented the enterprise from being a financial success, added mmensely to the success of tea-culture as a joke; but the best of his jokes, says the World, was his proposition that his commissionership should be converted into a cabinet office and his seed bag flattened into a portfolio. All this is very funny, of course, and would be still funnier, but for the fact that all previous incumbents of the office held by Gen. Le Duc, were subjected to similar jibes and sneers, and that Dr. Loring, his successr will be very sure to be served in the same way.

THE terrible massacres and persecutions of the Jews in Russia are due to the suspicion among the ignorant peasantry that the Jews are Nihilists. Rather a large percentage of these who have been brought to trial by the government for participation in Nihilist plots have been Jews; but that there is no justification for the anti-Jewish policy of the government, on the alleged ground of Jewish sympathy with Nihilism, is proved by the fact that the Nihilist leaders themselves are encouraging the outbreaks. The government is in reality responsible. A law of Alexander I, at the beginning of the present century, empowering governors of provinces to expel all the Jews, long a dead letter, has been vitalized by the present emperor. This cruel measure, now revived, was rarely put in force even at its origin, and evidently had been almost forgotten.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, whose death occurred last week, and was generally supposed to have been hastened from over coyally he waves his hand." Well, by work, had been long suffering from he disease which finally cut short his career in what should have been the ripe maturity of his powers; and that was not over-work. but the result of a serious injury received by him a quarter of a century ago. In a railroad collision in 1856 he was so severely bruised as to bring on a partial paralysis of the left side, which made him for several days unable to move. He suffered from the consequences of this shock throughout the remainder of his life. Doubtless if he could have abandoned his career and led a life of ease and repose, he might in time have completely recovered, but this it was neither in his circumstances, nor in his naure to do.

NEWS SUMMARY.

It is stated that Mr. Lavng is to be superin-tendent of the Chicago & Northwestern, and will give his attention to the construction of 500 miles of extension in the Northwest, The annual report of the Northwestern railroad to be submitted at the meeting of stock-

holders next week will show gross earnings of nineteen to twenty millions. The increase over last year will be about \$2,000,000. Surveyors are running a preliminary line for

the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad. This road has pushed preliminary surveys from Clarion, Wright county, Iowa, to intersect the St. Paul & Sioux City at or near Worthington,

Mr. O. J. Johnson, general Scandanavian agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, has just arrived from Norway and Sweden, where he has been at work in the interests of the com: pany for the past six months, having offices at Christiania and Gottenburg. Large numbers of Scandinavians will respond to Mr. Johnson's invitation to come to America this, season and among them will be many from as far north as atitude 70, who will find the prosperity and comfort to which they are unaccustomed on rich lands twenty-three degrees south of the latitude of their old, bleak homes.

RECORD OF CRIME.

The Pin Hook den at Hudson, Wis., where a murder was lately committed, burned a few days after, and it is supposed from incendiar-

Thos. Richards, treasurer of the Missouri Zunc company, at St. Louis, committed suicide at his residence. The suicide is a brother of technical ties and endeavored to prevent the | Eben Richards, president of the company and a prominent man

R. A. Baker, president, and John Barrows, cashier of the lately collapsed Fond du Lac bank, were sent to jail in default of \$2,000 and \$1,000 bail, respectively. The bank failure was a flat one.

A party of mounted men entered the town of Mountain Home, Ark., robbed the store and safe of J. A. Talbott of several thausand dollars, set fire to the place and escaped. An active pursuit has been instituted.

At Milwaukee, Mr. Stanley, the director of the Fifth Avenue Opera company, was robbed of \$200 in bank bills recently while the company was performing at the academy of music. He left his pocketbook, containing \$1,800 in the general dressing-room.

Referring to the Denver dispatch reporting that one Salisbury, alias Conly, now under sentence of death for murder in that city, is a nephew of Gen. Butler, the family of the general say they have no knowledge of any relatives named Conly or Saliebury.

Gov. Gear of Iowa, offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderers of Lars Bouland, whose dead body was found hidden in the brush, with skull crushed and a corncob forced down his throat. Howas a bachelor, and lived alone in Webster county, and possessed considerable money and a gold watch, which are both

John Chamberlain, an English tailor of St. Louis suicided by shooting himself in the heart. Whisky, which seems to have unsettled the man's mind, was the principal cause of the act. He was to have been married the day following to a young girl who worked in his shop, but he then lay stiff and stark at the morgue dressed in his wedding suit.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES. The body of Mrs. John B. Reblin was taken rom a custern at Milwaukee. It is supposed

that she committed suicide. Fred Laue, the sou of Wm Lane, a prominent member of the English colony, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, at his home, two and a half miles from Sioux City.

A fire at Kenton. O., burned the Indianapo lis, Baltimore & Western depot, Franklin house, First Presbyterian church, German Lutheran church property of Seymour and Co. grain dealers, Dugan house and dwellings. Loss, \$46,000; insurance, \$21,500.

The extensive works of the Collier White Lead and Oil company, at St. Leuis, were burned on Saturday night. The loss cannot be stated now, but it will be heavy. The com-pany recently increased its capital stock from \$650,000 to \$1,000,000, and it is understood they were working up the full capacity.;

Henry Graft, aGerman, went into a Chicago saloon last Friday morning and drank a pint of whicky. He then laid a wager with the bareeper that he could drink a quart of whisky before leaving the bar. He accomplished this test in a few minutes, but upon turning round to walk out, fell dead. The barkceper has

Phillip P. Grubb, an old resident of Baraboo, Wis., met with an accident recently which resulted in his death on the following day. While watching the work of removing an old log barn, one of the logs swung out striking him on the forehead. The blow caused concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died the next day.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Ex-Congressman James Wilson died at Keene. N. H., on Sunday last. The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a

bill to pension the 600 veterans of the Mexican war living in that State.

' Rhoda S. Carpenter, stepmother of the late Mart H. Carpenter, died at her home in Janes. ville, Wis., at the residence of Ed. H. Carpen-

Jeremith Hall, D. D., ex-president of Gran-ville university, O., died at the residence of his son-in-law, H. W. Chester, of Port Huron, Mich., of heart disease, aged 76. The mother of Thomas Hughes, the distin-

guished author, is a guest of W. W. Scarbor. ough of Cincinnati, and will be joined by her son, Mr. Haskins Hughes, and go to Rugby, Tenn., to live and die there. She is sighty vears old. The district court of Kansas at Leavenworth

decides the prohibitory act of the legislature unconstitutional on the ground that it in effect attempts to confer judicial power upon the probate court, and because it undertakes to prohibit the sale of articles which the constituti n only vested in the legislature the power of regulating.

On Wednesday the statue of Admiral Farra gut was presented to the city of New York, in Madison Square park, Commissioner Chas. F. McLean, president, and the presentation was made by Wm. H. Hunt, secretary of the navy, on behalf of the Farragut Monument association. Admiral M. Smith unveiled the etame, and it was accepted by Mayor Grace. Jas. H. Choate delivered an oration, and Rev. Dr. Taylor pronounced the benediction. There was a large representation of military and naval officers present, besides the detachments of United States sailors and soldiers.

As the Duke of Sutherland and his party drove up to the Metropolitan hotel at St. Paul, there were a good many people around the en-trance anxious to get a eight of a real live duke. As the gentlemen left the carriages and passed into the hotel some one asked Ed. Hollingshead which was the duke, when he pointed out Mr. Edmund Rice as the titled one. The stranger gazed · n Mr. Rice for a moment or two and nusingly said, "Well, that's an English duke is it?" and on being informed that that was the real article, the stranger exclaimed, "Well, by

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The president has appointed H. M. Kutchin to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Wisconsin. Col. P. V. Hayner, ordnance department U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list at his

own request, to date from June 1 next.

It is understood that the resignation of Senor Zamacona, as Mexican minister at Washington, has now been accepted, and his family have made all preparations to leave the city at an

early day. Simon Wolf of Washington, a member of the Union American Hebrew congregation, had an interview with the scretary of state on the subject of Jewish prosecution in Russia. The secretary of state informed Wolf that instructions in the matter, so far as regarded American sub-

jects, were being prepared for transmission. The grand jury of the district have present-

ed for indictment, on account of the star The earnings of the Union Pacific railroad for the past twenty-three days of May show an independent of the star pute frauda, the names of Thomas J. Brady, late second assistant postmaster general; John L. Frauda, late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; for the past twenty-three days of May show an independent of the star pute frauda, the names of Thomas J. Brady, late second assistant postmaster general; John L. Frauda, late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract ofice; and Brady late chief clerk of the gontract of the gont

mehitmen, adams, and Unionster, connectors, and unionster, and uni es to make any return or report which he if required to make, at the stated times, by an act of congress or regulation of the department of the treasury other than his accounts, within the time prescribed by such act or regulation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and no less than \$100, (Three of the officers failing to make the returns required, have been cilled men by a letter from Secretary Window, thekplain their neglect to comply with the order, and introduced of the penelty they have incurred theogeby.,

Senator Logan said to the postmaster gene al the other day: "James, I nope you will probe this star route corruption to the bottom. Nover mind who it touches. Don't mind either those men who cry out that the investigation will furt he party. sReform never rune. You renember years ago we investigated in congress the sale of cadetships by republican represent gives, three of them. That did not hurt the party.
That is forgetton now, and the party survives.
Yes, all the better for it. Since then no each think have been sold by congressmen." "Will investigate regardless of consequence," spended the postmaster general. , , [] ,,

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A Dublin correspondent states that it[is]a notorious fact that all the recent disturbance have been in the richest agricultural districts. where the farmers are well off. To speak of these people as objects of compassion, as down trodden rack-rental victims of landlord cruelty,

The latest account is that Princess Louise visit has been postponed indefinitely. When her royal highness left Canada about a year ago it was remarked by persons in a pretty good position to make the prediction that the chances were ten to one that she would never come back again, so disgusted was she with the toadyism to which she was subjected where-

A SAD DISASTER.

Frightful wwedk of a Steamer on Lake Ontario and Great Loss of Life. London, Can., dispatch, 24th.

Tuesday evening at six o'clock, the steame Victoria, with 600 excursionists on board, re turning from Spring Bank, and when near the covered bridge, one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed like an egg shelli and became a total wreck level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream, more than half of them being underneath debris. The accident was certainly due to groes carelessness. The boat was overdue to gross carelessness. The boat was over-crowded to a disgraceful extent. Up to the present hour 150 corpees have been recovered Among the dead are James Robertson, manager Bank of British North America; Merc.lith. clerk of the division court; Wm. M. McBr.d. assessor and secretary of the Western Fair association; Mrs. William Ashbury; Wilham Willman, Montreal, commercial agent, and two within Monreal, commercial agent, and two sons of J. Rogers, plumber. The total loss will aggregate 175. Some of the lost, John Clark, sheemaker, Mrs. Cox, Nellie, Johnny and Wil-he Morrison, three children of J. Morrison, merchant, London, Skmner Hobbs, plumber, and three children. A. Westman, Lizzte Bar-kerstille, John Darch, Sr., Muss Connell, Willie Glass and Miss Minnie Cooper, daughter of John Cooper. These were sitting together, when the machinery was observed to fall over upon them Mr. Matthews, night editor of the Advertiser. lest his wife and two children. Harry Smart, of the Free Press lost his wife and two children, M. J. Siddons of Customs lost one boy. Dr-Orauhyette's boy, aged ten, and Miss Baylie are among the missing, also Alice Deadman of New Byhton, Miss Griffiths of Buck street and Al bert Teremble probably lost

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. and bad as the catastrophe was originally sup posed to be it would but faintly compare with the facts developed since the accident occurred. The loss of life is much greater than was reported and will reach near two hundred in number, one hundred and seventy bodies having already been recovered from the wreck of the 1 | fated steamer, and the circumstances attendmg the disaster are such as to excite the strongest feelings of sorrow and indignation

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the Victoria, of the Thames Navigation company's line, started on her fourth and last trip for the day, with a load of passengers of all ages, variously estimated at from 400 to 600. All went well on the down trip, though the boat was so heavily laden that she shipped water in small quantities occasionally when the crowd would happen to surge to any particular side. On the return trip, when more than half way home, a slight commotion on the boat said by some to have been the playful pranks of a number of youths on the lower deck, and others ascribed it to the boat atr king on a snag which caused the crowd, out of curiosity, to rush to one side, and as the side of the boat sank with the additional weight, a volume of water, a foot or two in depth, poured in upon the lower deck, which was crowded with passengers. Instantly the crowd on both decks rushed to the opposite side, and their weight together with that of the water shipped by the boat caused a lurch in the opposite direc-tion. Then it was that the disaster occurred. side of the boat sunk in the water the depth of one or two feet while the crowd on the lower deck and' were struggling" to save themselves from shipping down into the river the stanchions supporting the upper decks gave way and the whole tructure, with its load of human beings came down upon those who were below, crushing those who were on deck and rendering escape out of the cu tim. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed. The boat continued to settle on its sule deeper into the water, taking wifit it many of the passengers, who were stunned by the fall of the upper deck, and who were unable to help themselves. Scores sank into the water without effort, while many others who were precipitated into the river unburt rent the air with their vain appeals for that succor which those of the passengers who were

were powerless to extend. It was midnight before the bodies so uar recovered were brought back to the city. Here a a most heartrending scene ensued. The bodies as fast as transferred from the steamer were laid out in rows by the river side, all in their holiday attire, and with the aid of torches the faces were eagerly scanned by hundreds of friends looking for their missing ones. A good. y proportion of drowned are men in middle and many are children of tender age. As fast as corpses were claimed they were taken in charge of by their friends and removed to their homes.

POLITICAL,

The Situation at Albany-Refusal of Senate Republicans to Call a Caucus.

The fellowing letter was cent to Speaker Sharpe on Wedne sday: State of New York, cenate Chamber, Albany, May 25.—Hon. Geo. H. Sharpe, chairman assembly caucus com-Dear Sur-The senate caucus committee: mittee have given the question of calling a can cus the earnest deliberation which the gravity of the situation demands. The United States senators from this state have resigned, there rests upon Republican members of this legislature the alternative of supporting or antage sizing the national administration. The issue involves the entirety of the Repulican party. The resignation of our senators has left the senate of the United States in the control of the Democratic majority. The republican party of the state cannot submit its relation to the party in the nation to the decision of a majority of a legislative caucus. No member ought to be excused by caucus action from individual re sponsibility, but in joint convention of the legislature, and in solemn exercise of his duty as a legislator each man should cast bis vote according to his conscience and the wishes of his constituents. We do not, therefore, deem it wise to unite in a call for a joint caucus, We remain, dear sir, yours truly,
D. McCarthy

Ober the state of the contract of GEO. H. FORSTER, While I do not fully concur in the above I

deem it unwise and inexpedient at the present time to join in or recom W. W. BOCKWELL.

Thurlow Weed, on reading Senator McCarthy's letter dechaing to unite in a call of a caucing telegraphed as follows:

New York: May 25, 1881. To Senator McCarthy; Albany, N. Y. Your letter covers the ground admirably. It is a faithful and fearless response to the promoduced; sentiments of the Republican press and the people.

There were the control of the property of the property was a sentiment of the Republican press and the people.

[Signed] THURLOW WEED. On Wednesday evening the situation was about as follows: The senate cancus committee has refused to join the assembly committee in a call for a cargous and outlines the administration position; which is to go into an election without a caucus! The only way a caucus can new be assembled is by securing the names of a majority of the republican members to scall. According to the latest advices only thirty-four names have been secured by the Conkling.men, which is thirty short of a maority. The administration men claim forty right signers to their anti-cancus pleage: and thirty-four attendants at a conference last night. This seems to settle the question of a wicus, and leave Mr. Conkling as far from a re-election as ever. If the balloting begins without a caucus, and democrats keep their hands off, there will be a deadlock of indefinite continuance.

Postoffice Changes During the Week Ending May 21, 1881. MINNESOTA

Name Changed-Alice, Kitteen county, to Northcote.

Postmasters

Appointed Cosmos, Meeker

Pupes one county, Joseph B. Barlow; Highland,
Filmore county, John A. Vanstrum.

Discontinued-East Platemouth, Mills coun-

Postmasters Appointed—Aurors, Keokul county, Mrs. Eliza A. Smith; Chapin, Franklir county, W. H. Harvis; Greencastle, Jasper county, Mrs. A. A. Baker; Lawler, Chickasaw county, William H Parker.

DAKOTA.
Established—Aberdeen, Brown county, John H. Drake, postmaster; Dundee, Pembina county, Ove Oves in postmaster; Hamlin, Ranse m county, Ezra D. Post, postmaster; Lybeck. Traill county, Andrew C. Knutteon, postmaster: Penequa, Ransem county, Thomas B. Quaw.

Name changed—Sibley, Cass county, to Kin-Postmasters
Spink county,
Rapide. La Moure county, Christian S. Deisen; La igley, Miner county, Andrew Simp-

WISCONSIN Established Morseville, Eau Claire county,

Charles H. Evans, postmaster; Werlich, Mara. thon county, Henry E Graffam, postmaster.
Postmasters Appointed—Cataract, Moproe county, John Baker; Keyeser, Columbia county, Mrs. Ingeborg Johnson; Oaks, Sank county, Loren S. Horton; Twin Lakes, Shawano county, George A. Gilmer.

A Soldier of Fortune. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A Hungarian paper under the title of "A Novel Ready Made," tells the following story as one that will shortly have to be told in a law court at Budapest: "In 185a merchant of that town (S-) had a son whose extravagance giving him great trouble, he thought it best to obtain him a commission in the Austrian army. The young man had risen to the rank of Lientenant when the war of 1859 broke out. Being sent against the Piedmontese, he thought proper to desent to the enemy, but on the first engagement he was captured by the Austrians, and would at once have been brought before a court-martial if he had not fallen dangerously all of a fever. On the day of the battle of Magenta he lay in the military hespital there. The hospital was hastily evacuated by the Austrians after the battle, the patients who were sufficientremovea, the rest abandoned to the mercy of the French. There were thus left behind in one room the young 8-and a lieutenant-Colonel of Spanish origin, Count Rodriguez by name, Between the departure of the Austrians and the arrival of the French the latter died, and young S-felt himself strong enough to make such alterations in the arrangements of the room as should indicate that he himself was the Count Rodriguez. The peace of Villafranca found him restored to health and liberty and in the possession of Count Rodriguez's papers, cash, and name. With this stock in trade our here set up as a man of fashion in St. Petersburg, where he gained the heart of the daughter of a Russian Rear-Admiral. -whom, with her father's consent he married. When the young wife was about to become a mother, the false count proposed that they should visit his ancestral home. He did not, however, take her any further than Hamburg, whence he wrote to his father-in-law to the effect that the home of his ancestors was, in the French se'ase of the word, a chateau en Espagne, that his real name was S—, and that he was in urgent want of funds. The admiral at once started for Hamburg, but on his arrival found that his son-in-law had died of the Small-pox. From the papers left behind him by the deceased it appeared that he was the son of a merchant at Budapest—a fact which became more interesting to his father-in-law from his accidentally reading an official advertisement calling upon the long lost S—to appear and claim a large inheritance left him by an uncle, as in case of his not appearing it would be distributed among the collateral rela-

THE GENTLEMAN.

What He Is and What He is Not. From the New Orleans Times.

Unread and vulgar people in particular are apt to look upon a gentleman as a sort ot stylish roue, a polished man of the world enough, but unprincipled, the main bent of whose ambition is the nicer mannerisms and observances of polite society. Nothing could be wider of truth. Measured by the Chesterfield standardand there is no better—a gentleman is simply what the name implies, a freehearted, kind-mannered gentleman. The dandified fop of Charles'court; the simpering sycophants Madam Pompadour made ber confidents; the conceited coxcomb of Shakespeare's time, have no name or place in that truer embediment of manly virtues. the modern gentleman. The world-and it is a somewhat critical as well as competent judge of social distinction—expects in the term, and the character. presume the very best qualities in human nature. A gentleman must be the soul of honor. He is brave, courteons, sincere and humane. He hates wrong from the purest and most natural of all impulses, the love of right. His creed is fair play; that is, simply justice. His approval is candidly expressed. His disapproval is a frank and manly protestation. A nobleman may not always be a gentleman, but a gentleman is always a nobleman. There is no place for duplicity in the

gentleman's calendar. There is but one path for him in society, business, politics, and it is the honorable one. He will be found on the side of the weak; and his signmanual is friendship for the stranger. He braves and defice every brutal element in motive, bearing down upon and degrading society, animalizing common manhood, depleting churches, dwarfing schools, demoralizing humanity and every element of good, under it. 🔞 🗤

The Fleming oil works at Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned, with a loss of \$30,000.

THE DRUMMER'S STORY.

From the Lowell, Mass. Gitizen.

"Yes," said the commercial traveler to Mr. Autograph the other day, as they rode down town together from the Northern depot on the rear end of a horse car, "yes, it is the kind of life I like. Hard enough at times, I assure you, especially when you're in the country and have to walk around an kle-deep in mud or slush with a couple of heavy sample cases banging your legs and a little yellow dog trying to wear out your pants around the heels. And then someimesyou have hard luck, and it's a bad job making expenses meet, even when you lo get a heavy commute on hotel bills; and we don't always risk wine at dinner either,

l assuré you. "But as I said, there's lot of fun in it. and I like it. The best part of the thing comes in the acquaintunces you pick up on the road, and the jolliest of them you'll find in the same profession. There's nothing better than traveling with one of the boys and finding he works the same route and puts up at the same place you do. Only he must be in a different line, you savey. Then sometimes a whole crowd of us strike the same ranch for a Sunday stop-over, and then we generally pull together and make things howl. That is, you know, a good, respectable orthodox howl, if you're in New England; if not, why any kind a howl you like.

"I never will forget one Sunday last fall; the Sunday before last Thanksgiving, I believe; when thirty-six of us drummers struck together at the American House; Burlington, Vt., and stayed over till Mon-We had had a good deal of sport the night before. by the way, and that morning after breakfast we were sitting around the stoye in the office, telling stories and talking business and things, everybody

having something to say about his experience on the road at one time or another. "All the time we were enjoying ourselves in this style there was an unknown sitting off by himself, his chair tilted back, his chin down in his vest, his hat on wrong side to, saying nothing and only showing life when he lit another match to keep agoing the stub of a cigar that was slowly burning his moustache off.

"He was pretty full; part of it left over from the night before and part the effect of frequent samplings that morning. He didn't seem to know or care what was going on and nobody noticed him till suddenly he broke out into our sport with a 'Shay,

gents; will you allow me to shay few words? "We were taken by surprise, but quickly assented, scenting some sport, and he continued, as he braced up and struck another match:

"Gentlemen-if should tell you there ain't half o' you know your business, you'd say I was lyin to you, wouldn't yer? But yer don't. You think yer pretty smart; but yer don't none o'yer halfknow yer business. "'I am a traveler myself, but I am no

drummer, under tand that. I represent ninety-six separate and distinct manufactories. And I sell goods for 'em all, an' don't you forget to keep that in your mem'. ries. Oh, I know my business, young fellers, and none o' you do.

"'Lemme tell you. I struck Omaha the other day, and went into a big place in the carriage hardware line. Didn't buy goods of drummers. But I was no drummer. I was a factor; representing ninety-six separate and distinct manufactories.

"'First man I met inside was the junior proprietor. He was going to throw me right out. Never bought goods of drummers. Never saw the drummer that could sell him goods. He didnt't know me, yer see. I told him I was no drummer; I was ot, representing ni and distinct manufactories. But he wouldn't have it. Factor or no factor, he never bought goods of drummers, and he went on to explain how I could get out of the door the quickest way.

" 'You fellows would have let him put you right out, wouldn't yer? But that am't me. I knew I was no drummer and I had him. So I refused to leave until I had seen his superior partner. I'd seen the old man behind the glass door of the office and knew I could fetch him, so I persisted like till the junior consented to call him, but he said it

would be no use. 'The old gent came out and I greeted him cordially, grasped his hand and calling him by name I says, 'My dear sir, allow me to lapse into history. On the 9th of November, 1872, occurred the great fire devastating acres of ground and dissipating millions of property. I was previously doing a magnificent business in carriage hardware, everything driving and my stock insured for \$300,000 in thirty different companies. On the morning after the fire all but two of these companies had failed, and I was reduced from wealth to poverty, from a merchant prince to a beggar. Twenty years ago, sir, you came into my establishment, wanting a carload of goods to bring hither and lay the foundations of your bu: i. ness. You selected your goods and asked three months time. I told you you could not have three months time, but I would give twelve months time, and furthermore, I would deliver the invoice on the cars at the east bank of the Mississippi river. Ah, I see you recognize me, tir. To-day you are rich and powerful. Your junior called me a drummer, and would have turned me from your door. But I am no drummer, sir, as you know. I am a factor, representing ninety-six separate and distinct manufactories! And now, after the vicissitudes of twenty years have brought you to the position of wealth and influence once held by me, I come to you, sir, as an humble factor, to ask that I may sell you a small bill of goods. I ask but this small favor, sir, and will mention right here that being no drummer, sir, but a factor, I can give you better terms than you have been buying at.

"The junior kinder put on a look of disgust. but the old gent he says: 'You'd better give this gentleman an order.' "We never buy goods of drummers,"

says the young upstart. "'Never mind, said the senior. 'When I was a young man, almost without capital, he gave me every advantage. I advise you

to give him an order.' 'The young feller, calmed down after a while, when he saw I was not a drummer, and we began to talk business. I finally told him I would give him twenty-five—ten -ten--five--five--three--two--one--and a half off on three months' time, and the fool didn't know then I was making more than the usual profit. The result was, gentlemen, I got an order for \$10,000 worth, and sold the first bill of goods to the firm who never bought of drummers.

"'For I am no drummer. I am a factor: representing ninety-six separate and distinct manufactories; and when I tell you you don't any of you know your business. represent G. Washington, hatchet and all his other hardware. Don't you forget

"And the factor lighted another match, jammed his hat on with the bow to the left, and braced for another trip to the sample room.

The story was finished as the car reached the Citizen office, and Mr. Autograph got off to go up and laugh in his easy chair.

The New Commissioner of Agriculture. The new commissioner of agriculture, the Hon. Geo. B. Loring of Massachusetts, has given most of his time for the last

twenty years to such work as will fit him, in an eminent degree, for the duties of his new position. He owns a magnificent model farm in Massachusetts, is the author of various works on agricultural subjects, was, for a long time, editor of the agricultural department of the Boston Globe, and is universally recognized throughout New England as standard authority on agricultural matters. He was, for several years, president of the Massachusetts senate, from which position h. was called to take a seat in the national house of representatives from Butler's old district. Before the war he was a Democrat. He is an eloquent speaker and a man of profound learning.

INDIAN WIVES.

How the Aborigine Maidens Wed White Men—The Price of a Good Wife. rom the St. Louis GlobeDe-mocrat.

Among the northwestern tribes of Indians innocence is as marked among the girls as their color. The impression that the red marden does not entertain a high standard of morality is an error, for she is taught as other girls are, and grows up with well-developed ideas of the responsibilities of life, and a firm resolution to discharge them. Educated in the faith that she was ordained to work, she trains herself to undergoing hard labor, and at sixteen years of age, is sturdy and strong, brave against fatigue, and a perfect house-wife. She may not possess New England notions of cleanliness, but she takes not a little pride in her personal appearance, and in the arrangement of her lodge she displays some crude/ideas of taste and a certain amount of neatness.

If she marries a white man she makes him a good wife as long as she lives with him. His home is her sole comfort and his comfort her ambition. She thinks of him and for him, and makes it her study to please him and make him respect and love her. She recognizes in him one of a superior race, and by her dignity and devotion endears herself to him and struggles to make him happy.

At the agencies on the upper frontier housands of men are employed, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the majority of them have Indian wives and live happily. They are not sought after by the maidens, for the Indian girl's custom is to remain quiet until the marriage contract is made and the marriage portion paid over. The husband must have the dowry, with which he must invest his projected mother-in-law before the ceremony takes place.

The process is a little out of the usual run and a description may be of interest. The spiring bridegroom must be well known in the tribe before he can hope to win a wife. Her people want to thoroughly understand him and know if he can support not only her but also her relatives in the event of a pinch. He must be a kind-hearted man, with a temper warranted to keep in any domestic climate, and he must have a good loage and at least half a dozen horses. If he be, and have all these, he can a wooing go. Selecting the lady, he makes application to her mother, and at a council the price is fixed upon. If the girl is especially pretty her mother will demand a gun, two horses and a lot of provisions, blankets and cloth. A gun is valued at \$20, a horse of \$20, and he must furnish material to bring the amount up to from \$100 to \$150.

Then he tries to beat the dame down, and if he succeeds he knows there is some reason for letting the girl go; if not, he understands that he is making a good choice. The courtship is left entirely to the mother. She communicates the intelagence to the bride-elect, who dutifully sets upon preparing the lodge for the nuptials. Relatives and friends congregate, form a circle, pound a drum and have a feast, at the conclusion of which the man and girl stand up. A blanket is thrown over their heads, under which they exchange yows of fidelity, after which the mother blesses them, and the ceremony is complete. But it fares badly with the man who plentifully stocks his wedding lodge. His wife will give away every thing he gives her, and stores intended for a month will disappear in an hour. He, if he be called cautious. will give her barely enough to eat until he teaches economy, a lesson which once thoroughly learned she never forgets.

For some time after the wedding the newly made relatives haunt the happy lodge, demanding that they be feasted and cared for. Woe unto him who accedes in the slightest. A firm refusal well persevered in is all that will save him a life of misery.

According to prairie law it is disreputable in a white man to abandon his dusky wife until she has grown to old to work for him. Then he may send her back to her tribe if he so elect. The obligation upon the wife is different. She may not desert her husband for another white man, but she may leave him for an Indian who wants to marry her, provided she have no children. If a squaw desires to abandon her husband, the Indian of her choice must pay back the price originally paid to her mother. He may abate no jot or tittle, and it is in such payment that the divorce is.

perfected. She then becomes a single women, free to marry, but she cannot live in the vicinity inhabited by her former husband. She must move away with her new venture. Such divorces are not unfre uent. It is a difficult thing for the squaw to perfectly adapt herselr to her white husband. He may be of the kindest disposition, but his ways are not her ways, and though she struggles with all her strength to draw closer to him and try to make her existence a part of his, she cannot make him one of her kind, and she drifts away from him. The birth of children directs her thoughts to a new channel and lessens the charms between them, but without them he has but little hope of keeping her to himself. Soon-

er or later she will find her affinity. For Late Spring and Early Fall.

Have a fire. A good deal of the so-called malaria of the season is nothing but rheumatism engendered by trying to get along without a furnace fire or any other. The best thing for the damp spring and fall weather, when furnace heat is too much, is a wood fire. If you havn't a fire-place, an old fashioned wood stove with an open front will do very well; some of them are not much bigger then a coal hod. Have a room where you can set one up and get into it till the cold rains are over with. A cord of oak or chestnut will comfort several seasons, either in a fire-place or stove. Of course a coal fire is equally warm, but it doesn't go to your heart quite like the flaming, softly talkative, brilliantly coloring fire of wood.

A negro lives on the plantation of G. M. Ray, near Favetteville. N. C., who has remained with his old master since the war. He has never asked for money, has never missed a day's work, has never left home, has never associated with his own race, and has never been known to do a dishonest o wrong act. He is the historically good negro

who will go where the good negroes go. THE record of exchanges at all the leading business points in the country shows a large increase over corresponding periods of last year; and the price of government bonds and all other securities shows that money for investment is in plentiful supply. The new 3 1-2 per cents. of the government command a premium of over three per DAKOTA NEWS.

11 1000

One hundred new buildings have been erected in Bismarck this season. Watertown, which was 105 days without a railway train, now swarms with immigrants. The following postoffices have been es-

tablished in Dakota: Wilmot, Grant equaty,

between Osceola, seven and one-half miles

southwest and Sisseton agency, ten miles northwest. J. R. Gremble, of Yankton, is in Washington, professing to represent the bar association of that place, in prosecuting certain charges against Judge Shannon of Da-

kota. Horse thieves are operating in the vicinity of Fargo and Casselton. N. K. Hubbard of the latter place, lost a fine horse, and Ald.

Hadley of Fargo, is also a victim. The Xankton bar has decided to prefer charges against Judge Shannon of the Sec-

ond Judicial district. Frank Semple an inmate of the Bismarck

jail, dropped dead. He had been in jail frequently during the past year on charges of horse stealing and forgery, and his death no doubt was caused by whisky. His parents live in Vincinia. On the same day a parent known as "Old Brown" died in the same jail.

Among recent discoveries in the Black Highs is a large body of asbsetos. Corn sells for seventy-five cents a bushel

at Springfield. Jaudge Kidder, of Vermilion, lost \$15,000 by the floods.

A party of thirty-eight Englishmen passec't through Duluth recently on their way to Dakota. They are mostly farmers and sons of farmers, and will take up land somewhere in the James river valley. They have sufficient to begin work at once. They are but the harbingers of a large colony which will follow soon, as the briend located, Mr. S. J. Uthingdon, is the leader of

the present party, and will also bring on the

second party.

Aprepos of the recent Deadwood disaster the Herald says: Though a majority of the mines of the Black Hills are timbered as well as possible, and all other apparently necessary precautions are taken for the protection of life and limb, there are more accidents in the mines here in perpertion to the number of men employed than among any class of workmen in the coun-

The shot gun brigade escorted \$120,000 worth of gold from the Homestead mine to Deadwood the other day. It will require a gantling gun support to get it out of town. The Ortonville (Minn.,) Herald states

that a terrible affray occurred in Grant county, D. T., about six miles from Milbank, in which a man named Hurlburt received injuries likely to be fatal. A Mr. Thompson came home after being absent the most of the winter and found, as he believed, a criminal intimacy between his wife and Hurlburt who was boarding with Mr. Fordham, the woman's father. For the past few weeks, Thompson endeavored to get Hurlburt to leave the place which the latter refused to do, being upheld, we are told, by Fordham. On Sunday the rivals had some words when Thompson struck Huriburt with an ax, fracturing the scull. and when the latter fell, the assailant struck a few additional blows, wounding him in the hip, and breaking several ribs or severing them from the spinal column. Hurlburt attempted to rise when Thompson struck him in the forehead. The latter was arrested by Nick Shafer, deputy sheriff of Grant county, in company with R. H. Major, who happened to be in Milbank at the time word came of the tragedy. Hurl-burt was living at last account, but it is supposed that he cannot live long.

Scientific Notes.

Glass floorings are now being made in France, the upper surface moulded in diamonds.

Oil of a green color, transparent and flowing freely, has been extracted by Dr. C. O. Cech from coffee. He is continuing his researches on this substance, and will publish the results by and by. The coloring matter of the Rubus chamemorus berries, he says, when boiled with cotton, wool, and silk, impart to them very readily an intense and permanent yellow, and, as the juice of the berries is altogether innocuous it might as well be used as a cheap and useful dye for buff, amber, and orange shades, and for giving white wines a Tokey or sherry color.

A Cincinnati special says: Prof. W. Dudley delivered a lecture to-night before the scientific section of the Ohio Mechanics' institute, in which he made known an important discovery a process for fusing and moulding iridium, a metal which it has hitherto been practically impossible to forge into bars. John Holland of this city, who has long used iridium for making points for gold pens, is the discoverer. The discovery consists in applying phosphorus, when the ore is brought to white heat, and afterwards eliminating the phosphorus by lime applied with great heat. The new metal has the appearance of steel but is much harder, being next in hardness to ruby. had been used with gratifying success in place of the negative carbon in the electric light. It burned sixty hours without any loss in weight or any perceptible change in form. Indium cannot be fashioned by hammering while het, nor can it be filed; it is moulded. 🕒

In the new edition of his work on the coal-fields of Great Britain, Prof. Hull states that the South Wales coal-field, after that of the Valley of the Clyde, is the largest in Great Britain and contains vertical strata of more than 10,000 feet. Of this total depth only 120 feet are coal. As the lowest coal-bed must have at one time been expossed to air and water for the growth of the plants which formed the coal in their decay, the South Wales coal field testifies to a subsidence of the earth sufficient to have brought some of the highest Alps to the sea level. It is only. however, to a depth of 4,000 feet that, having regard to the increased heat of the earth as we descend. coal can be won; but even with this limitation the supply left in the veins of the district is sufficient to supply consumption at its present rate for 1,800 years.

The Univers, a French Catholic newspapaper, tells the following story: "Some years ago cargoes of idols made in London were sent to Calcutta, to be thence forwarded to Buddhist India, and particularly to Delhi. Who received them on their arrival? Buddhist priests? No; Protestant missionaries. They impatiently awaited the arrival of the ship, rushed on board, and, profiting by their privileges, seized on these hideons figures for the purpose of reselling them at a handsome profit to the agents of all the Indian pagodas. This trade still, perhaps, goes on.

Miss Mary A. Phillips, a brave and talented Illinois girl, studied for the ministry. She graduated at a theological institute; and clergymen who knew her believed her well qualified for ministerial work. A motion was made to receive her in the Southern Illinois Methodist Conference, and the presiding bishop refused to entertain it: She was so grieved that she sickened, wasted away and did a springer griends blame the bishop for her death.

Newspaper##CHIVE®

THE NEW PLEIADES. even Inspired Young Poets in New York and the Characteristics of

The Pleiades of History as Compared to the Nev Constellation of Stars in the Literary Firmament.

An Interview with William Withers, the Veteran Violinist Who Witnessed Lincoln's Assassination from an Orchestral Chair.

NEW YORK, May 19.-It is probably not known outside of New York, nor to many even bere, that there are seven young poets in New York known to their friends as "The Pleiades," and likely to go down to the future with that classifying designation. 'I have the pleasure of knowing them all pretty well; but before talking about them let us recall the famous Plotades of history. This fanciful grouping began when Greece was in her glory. The "Pleiad of Alexandria" flourished in the reign of that Greeley of antiquity, Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, and consisted of Callimachus, Apollonius, Aratus, Homer (Jr.), Lypochron, Nicauder and Neogritus,

The Pleiad of Charlmagne consisted of that ambitious warrior himself, and six of his special counselors. The First French Pleiad (sixteenth century)

included Rousard and Autoine de Baif, and the Second Pleiad, a hundred years later, included Rapin and Commire.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PLEIAD. The Pleiad of the American Revolution was a remarkable body, and was composed of young men who were friends and comrades: 'Joel Barlow, John Trumbull, Francis Hopkinson, Timothy Dwight, Ezra Stiles, David Humphreys and Lemuel Hopkins. All seven were deeply devout, and six of them were clergymen-at that day considered the most important of the professions. Dwight, Trumbull, Barlow and Humphreys were undorgraduates in Yale college at the same time, and their friendship was forged in the fire of patriotic versification. The Revolutionary war was just breaking out, and these four met, with Hopkinson, Hopkins and Stiles, at Wethersfield, Conn., where what was left of Yale college had retreated, and there they formed their famous league of "The Pleiades." From that hour they poured forth enics and lyrics, both hymns and satirical songs, which were caught up and sung by the yeomanry with inflammatory effect from town to town. Occasionally, they wrote in concert, turning off newspapers, magazines (The Echo), pamphlets, and long poems like The Auarchiad, of three or four hundred pages, by each contributing a part; but oftener their single contributions proved effective.

Hopkinson's Battle of the Kegs, now very dull reading, set the whole country in a roar, and gave over the British troops to derision. He was a fine artist and a skilful musician; often he composed popular airs to his own songs, and sometimes accompanied their publication with graphic pictures. But the chief service which he performed was in giving to his country the son who composed Hail Colum-

bia.
Timothy Dwight was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, and he wrote a good many popular songs of the fervent and heroic sort. He lived to be president of Yale college, and to produce a religious epic entitled The Conquest of Canaan, consisting of no less than eleven books. No public library of New York con-tains this work; nobody of the present generation has ever read it, and few have ever heard of it; but Dwight will long be remembered, not so much as the ancestor of college presidents or the versifier of the Psalms, as for writing and setting to music "Columbia, the

Gem of the Ocean."

John Trumbull was a son of Jonathan Trumbull, the statesman of whom Washington was accustomed to speak familiarly as "Brother Jonathan." John distinguished himself for when he was six, and being fitted to enter Yale College when he was seven. He was compelled 'wasto six years—the most valuable years of my life," he wrote complainingly to his elder brother, and he spent those years devouring the Greek classics and writing Latin poetry. He graduated at seventeen and was made Washington's second aids-de-camp, Jonathan, his brother, being the first. The two brothers were often confounded, as when Sheridan wrote

"David and Jonathan, Joel and Timothy, Over the water have set up the nymn of the"—

how

But Trumbuil was far the greater-more brilliant and accomplished. He studied with Benjamin West, and painted a large number of very creditable battle-pieces, of which four, purchased at a cost of \$32,000, now embellish, more or less, the panels of the rounds at Washington. He wrote McFingal, a satirical epic, not very deep in plot or coherent in nar-rative, but so admirable in versification that some of its couplets, like, for instance,

"As gun, well-aimed at duck or ploves Bears wide and kicks the owner over are often credited to Hubidras. He was a mas. ter of octosyllabic verse, and, perhaps, the most able and brilliant of the "Pleiades." he had opportunities that none of the others had, not only in his birth and training, but in his war career, and his experience of eight months in a London prison, constantly threat-ened with the gallows as a hostage for John

Andre Joel Barlow is far the best known of the me lodious seven. He was a statesman, and his ly style abroad—The Vision of Coldinhus in harder, being next in hardness to ruby. London, and his Hasty Pudding in Paris. He It will not rust and cannot be injured by acids. Prof. Dudly stated that a bar, of it is, and he died while on his way to meet National History and he was a patriot, a soldier, and an able diplomation. poleon, who summoned him to Russia. His last poem, dictated from his deathbod in Cracow, denounced the selfish usurper who had called for his assistance. Barlow and Aaron Burrr were schoolfellows together in Reading,

Connectiont. David Humphreys, Lemuel Hopkins and Ezra Stiles were all active and versatile men. quite worthy of companionship with the more

brightly shining luminaries. The best post of the Revolutionary time was not a member of the New Eugland Pleiades— Philip Freneau of New York. He was the most passionate songster and the most melodious of American poets before Longfellow, Bryant and Willis. Though one of the most bitter and savage of controversialists, and one of the most malignant of partisans, as his libelous attacks on Washington show, he woosd the gentler muses with a very tender lute, and some of his lines were appropriated by Scott and Campbell, without so much as "by your

THE ANTE-REBELLION PLEIAD. Seven wonderfully brilliant fellows used to meet at Pfaff's restaurant before the war for the Union. This was a famous rendezvous for Bohemians; and, drawn thither by the com-mon habit of eating and drinking, Fitz James O'Brien, William Winter, George Arnold, Fred Cozzens, T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Stoddard and Bayard Taylor used often to come face to face. Here they sat at little tables, and read over to each other their latest verses, and consulted as to chances, and discussed new enterprises. Here Cozzens, first read to the coterie his beautiful poem on Babylon; here O'Brien trotted out Basil's Falcon; here Bayard Taylor recited in his deep voice the Song of the Camp. The number of these cronies was not strictly limited to seven; indeed, there were others who came and went, until the scintillants were many; but these formed the Pleiadee proper, and always seen seen at pretty Four of them were reg intervals.

dead: three still live, doing the best work of their lives. THE PRESENT-DAY PLEIADES.

The Pleiades of whom I spoke at the beginning of this letter are all New Yorkers, and atl personal friends. Most of them have published books of their poems, and all of them are in-dustrious and ambitious. They are Edgar Fawcett, Frank J. Saltus, George Edgar Montgomery, Rossiter Johnson, B. K. Munkittrick, H. C. Bunner and David Propdift.

Saltus is a man of most remarkable accomplishments. The possesses, both in conversation and in letters; an unusual sloquence of expression—the wit and ability to wed the precise word to the thought. Some of his poems

rank with the best ever produced in this coun try. He speaks and writes with ease six lan guages, and has a partial knowledge of eix more. He is a voluminous musical composer, more, He is a voluminous musical composer, having written several operas, both libretto and score. Some of his poems are morbid and his published collection, Honey and Gall indicates in its title something of the mingled hweetness and bitterness of his mature. (THe ia decided blonde—a sort of poet in amber— with large blue eyes and a wealth of beard an hair. He has never done anything bearing any comparison to his rare talent, but his friends hope that he will yet rouse himself and produce something worthy of his heritage of gifts. A story is told of his infant preacity, which I repeat for the excellence of the speech itself—that, being told at four that there was no "W" in the French language, he replied: "That's because they don't want to say Water-

Fawcett is quite the best known of the Plei sdes—known as journalist, novelists, poet and playwright. He has published five novels: and another, A Gentleman of Leisure; will be out in a few days; two volumes of poems runing up the whole gamut of serious thought; and three plays, two of which were strikingly increasful. His descriptive poems are exweedingly picturesque; he is propably the best word-painter in the country, and can eat more candy than a school-girl hanging on a gront-gate—the moonlight Saltus (they are the most levoted and constant friends) once wrote about seeing him in his coffin surrounded with candy instead of flowers, "with one pale gum-drop" on his awful brow." But Fawpett got back at im, as follows:

Seeing thy face, with all thy fluctuant hair Falling in duit-gold epulence from thy brow, Watching thy light-bine eyes, now fired or now rughterful, or now dim as with despair, woulder, friend, that it should be God's care. To have made at all, what matter when or how, being so sadly, desolately rare, So beautifully incomplete as thou!

rank black book with one star's imaged form! O sweet, rich-hearted rose, with rot at cor-O summer heaven, half-purpled by stern storm!
O lily, with one white leaf dip't in gore?
O angel shape, whereover curves and clings
The awful minimize of a devil's wings!
George Edgar Montgomery is the dramatic

editor of the New York Times-is twenty-three years old, tolerably well educated, and the foungest of the Pleiadea. He is sometimes called by his friends "the infant poet." ufant poetry is fine, the only drawback being that nobody can understand it, or even guess what it is about, unless the I. P. is present to drop a hint. He says he is the poet of the fu-ture, and this must be what is the matter. He appears very well in society, and his manners ire sweet and gentle. His poetry has sometimes been objected to as immoral, but Walt Whitman has been repeatedly heard to approve of it, so it may be assumed that the charge is virtually unfounded. He is not a G E. M. born to blush unseen, for he will issue his poems in the fall, under the title of By

H. C. Bunner is editor of Puck, and a frequent contributor to Scribner's, seldom writng anything but humorous or society verses. He is witty, but his feelings are easily moved in behalf of the suffering; lazy, but he does the work of four men; tender-hearted, but he has invented a patent trap-door for spring poets; near-sighted, but he can see a glass of beer a mile. He is about twenty-five, unmarried, handsome (his brown mustache has grown wonderfully lately), gets \$75 a week, and parts his harr in the middle like Julius Cresar and Joseph Cook. The Castalian wells whence he draws his inspiration are not very deep, but the draft is effervescent, pure and wholesome. He doesn't foster antipathies, is everybody's friend, and a good fellow on gen-eral principles. In society verse he is wonderfully skilful and effective. Osgood & Co. will bring out a volume of his poems in the fall.

Munkittrick is about Bunner's age, and there are points of resemblance in the spirit of their work. He is exclusively a humorist. When I asked him one day why he never wrote serious poems, he said, "First, because nobody will buy them; second, because I couldn't write one to save my life." But he is a clever constructor of the best quality of humorous verse. He was born in England, but he came away so early that everything he does is savory of our soil-Yankee, through and through. His rhythm is always perfect; his meter often odd; his puns, when he bends to it, very complicated and grotesque; his rhyme elaborately funny. He writes constantly for Puck, and much for the Sun, Bonner's Ledger and the American Queen. The 500 poems he has written have furnished hum a nice living, and he is the only man I know of in this country who gets his daily bread and drapery entirely from Parnassus. Munkittrick, Bunner, Fawcett and Saltus are fond of meeting and dining together. Proudfit has done some admirable things in a different vein. His habitual mood he apt see and throw into verse the nathetic features of a rude, uncultured life. The ragged newsboy, the meagerly-clad shop girl, the oyster opener, the car driver, the bill poster, he likes to probe their yery human lives and weave into song the tangled threads of love. His badir. named book. Love Among the Camins, contains some poems that have already became classic on the platform. Composition is no boliday tride with him. Slowly, painfully and laboriously he fashions his verse, and if he were obliged to get his living from the muse you could count his ribs through his coat.

possesses a paying occupation down Broadway, Rossiter Johnson is one of the best known of the Pleiades—mainly as an editor of Appleton's Cyclopædia, and the sagacious compiler of several important ventures, notably Little Classics. He has written remarkably bright verse, and when he gets a little free we may expect from him some work of the imagination that will be worthy of his talent, and will include developements of both humor and sentiment. Mr. Johnson is perhaps forty, and has a delightful home end a charming family

will will be worth while to watch the further evolution of the Pletades. By the way, during the last year a western poet has spring into more than common prominence, and is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout tipe eastern states. I allude to J. W. Riley of Indianapolis. His poems are more quoted hereaway than those of any other western poet ever were, excepting Bejamin F. Taylor; and like Taylor, he has a way of swinging from musical tenderness to fun that shows that the two are indeed near allied. His impression, strength and his delicacy of touch ushfy the expectation of large things from

him by and by. THE MAN THAT SAW WILKES BOOTH. James S. Burdett, the humorous reader, is in bad way. He lies here very ill and not likely soon to recover—helpless as poor Yorick. Last night he had a rousing benefit at Chickering hall, with a superb programme and big returns Among the performers was William Withers, Jr., an accomplished violinist whom I knew in Washington during the war. I asked him to tell me the story of Booth, and Lincoln, for I had not seen him since that dreadful night. "Well," he said, "you know I was leader of the orchestra at Ford's theater. That night when Lincoln came in and took his seat in the proscen ium box up at my right he acknowledged with great cordiality the cheers of the audience. He stood for a minute or two bowing. Every bow seemed to sav, 'Lee has surrendered,' and every cheer to answer You bet he has.' Laura Keene was on in Our American Cousin, and I had written a song for her to sing. When she left it out I was mad, because we had no cue, and the music was thrown out of gear. So I went around on the stage to my left to see what it was done for. I was just giving the stage manager a piece of my mind when Spangler, the scene-shifter, came forward to the gas box and took hold of the handle with which they turn the gas out. Knowing he had no business there, I pushed him away, and saying, 'Get out of here! Get back where you belong!' I closed the box and sat on the lid sat there a minute talking, then started down the stairs to my place. That minute I heard the pistol shot and ran back. Wilkes Booth was rushing madly across the stage towards me, brandishing a knife and shouting 'Out the way! He ran to the gas-box, but was unable to turn out the gas for some reason, and jumped aside against me. He must have thought I struck him, for he made two savage passes at me with his knife, cutting me both times, once on the shoulder and once under the arm. I fell, and he stood over me, glaring down as if he would kill me. He then sprang to the door and was gone. I was the first man arrested, and I told them it was Wilkes Booth. I knew him inti-mately, and we had played billiards the very night before. I also knew Mr. Lincoln well, for I taught little Taddy how to play the drum, and he used to drim for the guards. After that he used to look very dazed and mystified when he spoke of his father's death—he could not understand it at all." And Withers tuned his

HAT HATH GOD WROUGHT!" indiversary of the First Message by Tele raph Progress of the World's Greates hvention—The Past, Present and Future

The Boston Herald, of the 24th inst. says:

This unnouncement in the Herald will probably

be news to most people that to-day is the anni-versary of the first practical and successful

idnoustration of the greatest discovery, and

wention of the world. It was May 24, 1844; that the first dispatch transmitted by a recordin telegraph was sent from Washington to Biltimore. Prof. Mores, disheartened but not dicouraged, was in the chamber of the su-Vall, his associate worker in bringing the discoven to the front, was in the Mt. Clare depot, in Biltimore, and the first message, dictated by Annie Ellsworth, was the now historic inquiry: "What hath God wrought?" a sentence at once as beautiful and impressive as it was almost prophetic of the ultimate importance and usefulnces of the invention then being so rudely aid yet carefully tested on that bright spring norming. Is no other avenue or branch of science have there been such marked and rapid alvances as have followed from this single invantion of the electric telegraph. At the primary period mentioned there were only offices at Bultimore and Washington, land the intervening stretch of wire of about forty miles. To-day the consolidated Western Union company boasts of over 300,000 miles of lives, and the opposition and private telegraphs in the country form an aggregate of not less than 100,000 miles more, and the estimated num ber of offices where messages are sent and re-ceived must be upward of 15,000. When the handreds of thousands of miles of telegraphs in other countries are considered, and a mental memorandum made of the various ocean cables and increasing multiplie of telephone, lines, something of an idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of the business which has been bequeathed to the world through the medium of the invention of which this is the unheralded anniversary. . Though Morse will probably live in everlasting history as the original inventor of the telegraph, ve there are many who dispute his claim to the sole honor, and the evidence which they bring forward would be entitled to respect if the matwas under investigation, scarcely a doubt that, was a doubt may the electric telegraph become an institution, its feasibility has been anticipated by scientific minds with greater or Probably, if the truth was told, less clearness the victory is due to no single man, for, as has been said by a gentleman who devoted a long tane to the subject, "it grew up little by little, each inventor adding what he could to advance it toward perfection." It is said that as long ago as 1690 a friction electric machine was in operation in Germany, and Ben Franklin conducted his experiments in 1792. But all of these inventions were foreign to the perfection or even discovery of a means of conveying in-formation by electricity. In 1774. George Louis Lesage of Geneva constructed a tele-graph composed of twenty-four line wire, cor-responding to the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and by the use of frictional electricity and little bails succeeded in transmitting intelligible messages over the wires. This was un-THE FIRST PRACTICAL YELEGRAPH,

and Morse and all subsequent claimants must admit the fact. Indeed, so far as Morse is concerned, any claim that may be made in his behalf as the pioneer discoverer of the telegraph would be seriously damaged by reference to the records of electrical discoverers. Twenty years later than Lesage's supposed exper ment with the twenty-four wires, another Swiss used thirty-six insulated wires for letters and numerals in connection with a like number of narrow strips of tinfoil varied on glass, which were made visible and invisible by the passage of the electric spark. There are up-ward of a dozen well authenticated instances where messages were sent over wires by electricity, both in this country and in Europe, long before Morse and his telegraph were ever heard of. As far back as 1823 Harrison Gray Dyar built a telegraph line on Long Island supporting his wires on glass insulators, fixed on trees and poles. The electric signals printed themselves upon litmus paper, the spacing of the marks indicating the letters and other signs. Just as Dyar and a partner New York and Philadelphia a blackmailing agent, failing to extort the commission of a large share in the enterprise, obtained a writ against the two partners, on a charge of conspiracy to carry on secret communication between the two cities. The case was never brought to trial, but the enterprise was

OBSTACLES TO THE PROGESS OF THE MODERN TELEGRAPH were numerous and discouraging. For seven years and more Morse and his friends had worked before they met with sufficient stantial encouragement to enable them to send the memorable message of Miss Eilsworth from Washington to Baltimore. This encouragement was in the shape of a \$30,000 apprepriation by congress, which was secured mainly through the efforts of Fernando Wood then a member of congress from New York who died in that city only a few months since; and F. O. J. Smith, then a congressman from Maine, and who subsequently was a partner with Morse in telegraphic enterprises. About the first news sert over the wires was the reports of the proceedings of the conventions, which nominated Henry Clay and James K. Polk for the presidency. Though the practicability of the invention had been a once established, yet the telegraph did not early become popular. It is remembered that at the beginning in New York the receipts were no enough to pay the wages of two employes, at this contrast to the 4,000 or 5,000 well pand attaches of the different companies in the single city to-day. The proprietor of the New York Herald—think of the astute elder ligune making such a blunder-when called upon t say a good word for the enterprise, emphatically refused, stating distinctly that it would be to his disadvantage it he telegraph should succeed. The passengers succeed. The newspapers of the country now as is well known, are the principal patrons of the telegraph companies. President Green of the Western Union, in his evidence fast week at the trial now in progress in New York, but the receipts from newspaper telegraphing at

A MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY, or about one-twelfth of the entire receipts of the great company. The annual receipts of the daily newspapers of the country are put by the census bureau, basing its figures on circulation, at \$26,250,000. Making all possible reductions for exchange lists, discounts, waste and losses, and laying off a round sum for profite, and the actual ontlay of the daily press on expenses cannot be less than about \$20,000, 000. As the average outlay for telegraphing by the daily newspapers at the present rate will probably be found to be about five or six per cent, of their total expenditures, President Green's figures tally pretty closely, in a general way, with the census returns. Two, three or four years ago'the average newspaper excenditure under this head was three or four imes as largebut low rates, special contracts and leased wires have worked a change. For pur posps of contrast, it is interesting to note the patronage bestowed upon the proneer telegraph line During the sessions of 1844-5, congress made the then magnificent appropriation of \$8,000 to keep the Washington and Baltimore line in operation during the year, plac ing it at the same time under the supervision of the postmaster general. This new order of things commenced April 1, 1845, and the object was to test the profitableness of the enterprise. A Virginian, who was in Washington to witness the inauguration of Polk, was the first man to come into the office the morning it was opened for business. The tariff on charges was one cent for every four characters made by the telegraph. The Virginian wanted to see the thing work, and he was fold that he could see its operations by paying the charges for having his name sent to Baltimore and back, whereupon he left in great anger and with a threat to have the operator sammarily fired out of his place the next morn ing. This was the sum total of the patronage received on the 1st, 2d and 3d of April. On the 4th the same man appeared again, but somewhat milder in temper, and had four charactors sent over to Baltimore, for which he naid the magnificent sum of one cent. On the 5th of April 12 cents were received. The 6th was the Sabbath. "On the 7th the receipts ran up to 60 cents; on the 8th to \$1.32; on the 9th they dropped to \$1.04. At about this time Prof. Morse, in a letter to a Prond, expressing conjidence in the integrine, said he leoked forward to the time when the receipts of the Baltimore and Washipgton offices would aggre-

grate \$10 per day. This sounds strangely in THE ENORMOUS THE GRAPH EARNINGS OF THE

Where the transactions were a few cents and fewer dollars thirty-seven years ago, they are now millions of dollars. Jay Gould, in his testimony in a lawsuit last week, said, in an abstracted or a forgetful sort of manner, that he had:forgotten whether one of his telegraph transactions on a certain day was for \$5,000, 000 or \$10,000,000, and the man probably tol the truth. The net profits of the Western Union company for the quarter ending last December were \$1.026,556, and for the next quarter, since the combination, the profits were more than twice this sum. As an indication of the great earning capacity of lines of telegraph; it is worthy of note that Dr. Norvin Green, in a recent affidavit, says that since July, 1866, the Western Union company has expended over and above dividends to its stockholders, surplus earnings to the full amount of \$16,939,003.55. This vast sum was expended for the construction of new lines, erection of additional wires, for letters patent for the purchase of other telegraph lines and the stocks of other telegraph panies, real- estate and supplies and ma-terial. Though Prof. Morse lived long enough to see the telegraph become general, and to witness the success of the Atlantic cables, yet it is doubtful if he ever anticipated the immense revenues which his discovery would yield to those who were wise and bold enough to embark in telegraphic enterprises. If the persevering man had been spared a few years longer, he would have been delighted with many improvements on his own system of telegraphing, though the old Morse style is destined to be the most popular for many years to come. The improvements in mind are the automatic system of the Rapid Telegraph company, capable of transmitting nearly 1,000 words a minute, and the quadrupley contrivance, by which no less than four messages are transmitted simultaneously in opposite directions, over a single wire. AN ELECTRIC CIRCLE OF THE GLOBE.

If there was a cable laid from San Francisco to Yokohama, it would complete the electric circle of the globe. As cable enterprises are going nowadays this short gap cannot long exist. The cables, it may be said, are capable of doing about as much business as the land wires, and it is intimated that their capacity may be still further increased by the applica-tion of a telephone which has been invented by a Pennsylvanian. It would do old Prof Morse good, if he was living to-day, to read what Cyrus W. Field, the hero of the first Atantic cable, told a reporter in New York day before yesterday. Referring to his late trip around the world, he said: "The first person from the shore who spoke

to me when we arrived at Yokohama gave me an unmistakable sign that modern civilization had penetrated the far East. He was a friend with a telegraphic message, and he put in my hand intelligence sent from home a few hours Lefore.' "How had it come to you?"

There is something romantic in the recep-tion of intelligence that has traveled so far, passing over vast continents and under thousands of miles of ocean, isn't there? That message of good tidings from those I had left at home—I will tell you just what route it had taken to reach me. It had been sent from New York to Cape Breton, thence under the gulf of St. Lawrence to Newfoundland, and acro Newfoundland. It had been flashe mad been flashed thence under the Atlantic ocean to Ireland, across Ireland and under the Irish channel to England, across England to Plymouth, under the bay of Biscay to Lisbon, Portugal; thence to Gibraltar, thence to Malta in the Meditorranean, under the Meditorranean to Alexandria, Egypt; thence across the isthmus of Suez, by the great pyramids, and under the Red sea to Aden, Arabia; thence under the andian ocean to Bombay, across Hindostan to Calcutta, under the bay of Bengal to Penang; thence through the straits of Malacca Singapore, near the equator; thence under the China sea to Hong Kong, along the coast 1,500 miles to Shanghai, by cable under the Yellow sea to Japan, and thence across the beautiful hills of Japan to Yokohama." "What an amazing journey! Couldn't it be

shortened?" "Yes, by laying a cable under the Pacific ocean between San Francisco and Yokohama." "Many have surmised that you went around the world to explore some new project, Mr.

"I have two eyes and two ears, and I kept them open. But I traveled for recreation and general observation, as I have already said." "But perhaps your work of laying cables is not yet finished?" "A cable from San Francisco to Yokohama

should be laid. It would complete the electric circle of the globe." HOW WE GET OUR NEWS.

The public is indebted to the telegraph quite as much as it is to the enterprise of the news-papers, for its daily budgets of news from all over the world. The leading papers or the country, such as the Herald, have special dispatches from their own correspondents from at the leading commercial centers, and, in addition to these, they are supplied with current news by an organization known as the associated press. The name of this association is familiar, but of its character and purposes the general public is largely ignorant, and it is questionable whether there is any other subject, the telegraph itself excepted, so intimately connected with the everyday affairs of the people about which the people know so exceedingy little. James W. Simonton, the agent of the ew York Associated Press, gave an insight into the organization and its methods in a late illustrated lecture in Philadelphia. Having traced the growth of the combination from the year 1837, when the procurement of marine news n the procurement of marine news in New York harbor led a number of journals in that city to combine, down to the present day, Mr. Simouton explained that the organiza-tion is practically a central news exchange, with branch resociations for local purposes in various cities, all governed by the same object of getting the most and freshest news, while the members. At a table near the lecturer, was a Morse telegraph instrument, which was con-nected by wire with the general telegraph office of the city. During his lecture Mr. Simonton made a pause, and then said: "linguistics and gentleman—I will now give you an illustration of how we get the news. I shall send from this spot several genuine messages to various cities, and give you the answers as soon as they are received. I have notified the operators at these points that I should be apt to call them about this time, and there will probably be but little delay."

Turning to Mr. Gove, Mr. Simonton said: Call up New Orleana. Send McDaniel: 'How are you?" What is the news in New Orleans to-night?" In two or three minutes the answer was clicked back, and read in full by the lecturer. At 8:55 p. m. Mr. Simonton requested the

operator to call up London and send the fol-lowing message: "To Heuston, London, What is the news in your city? What is parliament doing to-night?" In three minutes the answer was handed him, and, after he had read off the news that had been flashed like thought under the ocean, the audience applauded very cordially. Mr. Simonton added that it had come by way of the Direct United States cable. While awaiting the reply to the dispatch from London, the speaker related several an-ecdotes illustrative of the blunders made in sending dispatches, and the relation of one of them drew out the evidence of the fact that the audience was composed of people who keep the run of news. He was beginning to tell of an incident where the mistake of a single let ter caused the friends of a youthful bride and groom to meet solemnly on their arrival with a bearse and carriage, instead of a horse and carriage. Mr. Simonton had got as far as "

hearty applause, a delicate compliment to the speaker's recent marriage.
At 9:06 o'clock, San Francisco was called up, and across the continent was flashed the query: "Webster, San Francisco-What is 10. ing on in your place. Give us a dispatch, quick." In six minutes the replies were read. referring to the Kalloch case and the success of the Moody and Sankey meetings.

young married couple on their bridal tour, when the house came down with a round di

Washington was next called up. "Ask how the weather is," said Mr. Simonton. Almost instantly the answer came: "Moonlight cool and pleasant."

The charge that the associated press is monopoly was taken by the speaker for a brief review and answer. He explained that there is no more combination between the telegraph company and the assessment perwent are relegrape company and the assessment pressuring which is between the back and its depositor. The association kells the lower rates that belong to large orders, but, not so wantage that associaphotograph the rising sun," remarked the lecturer, "and there is no reason; why 1,000 inky not do the same thing if they will get up early shough in the morning." He ridiculed the idea that Jay Gould or any other individ-nals could, even if they so desired, control the associated press.

associated press. THE PUTURE OF RESCUENCETY. Whatever may be the future of electricity, or its application, it is safe to assume that its practical usefulness to maskind dates from the memorable missage which was sent over the wire from Washington to Baltimore thirtyseven years ago to-day. The ocean cables, the telephone the electric light, the burglar and fire alarms, the lighting of all the gas lamps in a city simultaneously by the electric current, and bundreds of kindred inventions might never have been known but for the genius and perseverance of Prof. Morse.

Personalities.

Mr. Jesse Grant, with his wife Inee Chapman), and her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chapman, are in London, and will remain there a year or more. Remark by Burnside: "I repeat I am not

mad. But, blast mysoul, please remember that I am not a monsoon when I begin to expand. At this time, however, as you will perceive by the splinters around my desk, I am perfectly cool and collected, you infernal illians!" His enemies say of Gambetta, that he is

not only an ambitious but an avaricious man; that he has received from M. Christophle, the collector of the Credit Foncier de France, who is also largely interested in the Credit Foncier Algeriae, 3,000,000 francs' worth of the capitol stock of the latter company, given in order to secure the political influence of the great statesman to further certian schems General Sherman has received gratifying letters from his youngest daughter, Miss.

Rachel, who is enjoying herself much in Paris in the society of ex-secretary Evart's family and ex-senator and Mrs. Thurman' with whom she went abroad. James A. Gregory, proffesor of Latin at Howard University, in Washington, is the colored candidate for the consulship at Leed's, England. He is endorsed by General Howard, ex-senator Bruce, professor

Sophia Perowska, the executed Nihilist, has been elevated into a sort of St. Agnes. Her life has been written in the form of a religious romance, in which the most extraordinary virtues are attributed to her. She is worshiped as a martyr, and the Nihilists faithfully regard the clothes she wore and the ringlets which were cut from her head as so many precious relics. These objects have been distributed as talismans among the leaders of the Nihilist party.

Morroe of Oberlin, bishop Browne and

Mr. Thomas R. Hazard, a stalwart spiritualist of providence, R. I., writes to the Journal of that city: If my senses are to be relied upon, I not only believe, but I know, that for the last quarter of a century I have, through the mediumship of exceptionally gifted human instruments, been put in pretty close rapport with the future unseen world, and that I have enjoyed tangible and undoubted communion with many thousands of returning spirits who were once tenants of mortal bodies on earth.

A little newspaper published on the United States flag ship Trenton, entitled the Trenton Herald, says that Miss Clara Louise Kellogg visited the ship while at Villfranche, France, and for the amusement of the officers and crew, sang a number of familiar home songs, accompanying herself on the banjo. The account says that 'Down on the Suwannee river" was better than a dozen Italian cavatinas, and the way she handled the banjo and sang "The Yaller Gal Dressed in Blue" would have made Sam Devere pause.

Lord Beaconsfield was always very much interested in young men beginning political life, even if only in the earliest stages of office work. He once said in answer to some one who observed that the work of a particular office was dry: "All details are dry; you must not be discouraged. It is the same in every office. The _____ it is the get the first stemanth and point is to never to tose interest in those who had served him well, and would say: "Fell so and so to come to see me. I like him very much."

Things in General.

An authority on dentistry stated in a recent lecture that the first knowledge of dentist surgery was brought to this country by a person who accompanied the French troops here during the Revolution. The first dentist was established in New York in 1788. George Washington's false teeth were retained in his mouth by spiral springs. In 1830 there were 300 dentists in the country; in 1842, 4,000; to-day, 15,000.

Mr. Courtney, M. P., estimates that the ast general elections cost the candidates in the City of London, \$75,000; in Greenwhich, over \$50,000 in Southwark, \$75,000; in South Essex, \$100,000; in Middlesex. \$90,000; in Yorkshire, over \$250,000; in Durham, \$230,000 (one candidate paid \$60,000); and in Montgomeryshire, \$100,-000. Total in half-a-dozen constituencies, \$970,000.

Cornell University is not prospering. The absence of President White in Europe, the curtailment of the professors' salaries, and the internal dissensions of the faculty have had the effect of reducing very much the efficiency of the institution. Ten years ago there were 609 pupils; now there are but 399. It is suspected that co-education may have had something to do with the change. Formerly only males were admitted; now both sexes are entitled to precisely the same privileges.

The "Book of Mormon" is a collection of sixteen distinct books, professing to be written at different periods by successive prophets, one of whom was named Mormon. He was the father of the angel Moroni, who is alleged to have appeared in a vision to Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect. Mormon gave his name to the single book that he wrote, and the entire volume was called the "Book of Mormon." Hence the believers in the revelations of that book

were designated as Mormons. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has a plan conceived by him several years ago for remedying the inconvenience and unhealthiness of the presidential quarters at the National Capital. It is the construction of a duplicate White House to be placed some distance south of the present one, and to be connected with it by a broad and spacious corridor, the new building to be devoted entirely to the private use of the President and his family, the old one, remodelled in part, to be given up wholly to executive and oublic use.

The Chicago Times will publish the revised edition of the Bible. What a nose for news that Storey has, to be sure! We see in our mind's eye such headlines as these: "Creation Unmasked! A Family Tragedy! Escape of the murderer! A Fruitful Fend-An Apple Evicts them! Fearful Freshet! Showers of Brinistone! Full Particulars! Interesting Developments! Toothsome Scandals!" and so on. The Chicago population will all go crazy with excitement, and interest in the resignations of Conkling and Platt will be swallowed up in the eggerness with which old and young alike be obtained by any one else who will give the will delve into this new mine of inform telegraph so much business: "One man can tion that the Times opens to their view. will delve into this new mine of informa-

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BISMARCK, D. T., JUNE 3, 1881.

Miles Ciry becomes a money order office July 1st.

MURAD HALSTEAD is spoken of for the Berlin mission.

MR. Tunky refused to become a candidate for Senator.

THE New York Evening Post cost its ticw managers \$650,000.

Is joint convention Conkling gained

one vote. Platt held his own.

Mr. Jorsey has worried himself sick over the star route investigations.

GEN. SHERIDAN took part in the decoration exercises at Chippewa Falls on the 30th ult.

FRACES KERNAN and J. C. Jacobs are the Democratic nominees for senators in New York.

GEO SMITH, "Takin George," was killed by John O'Neil, at Brainerd last week. O'Neill was acquitted.

MR. BILLINGS is said to Mave received \$4,500,000 for stock in the North Pacific which cost him \$75,000 only a few years

John Fitzpalmer and H. King, employees on the Iron Mountain road, have been arrested, charged with the robbery of Gen. Grant.

SPRINGFIELD, Dakota, indulged in the auxury of a water spout carly this week. The water was eighteen feet deep on land usually dry. Two men were drowned.

OF THE 105 Republicans in the New-York legislature. The administration for ces count upon 57. The stalwarts mussterday only thirty-six in their Monday's

Ir speaks bad for Duluth that its busin s men do not show their appreciation of a daily paper better than their advertisements speak in the new daily, struggling for the interests of that city by

Congring's warmest friends warn him of the fate of Horace Greeley. They urge that no living man stood so well in the hearts of the masses of the Republican party as he, and yet he had little following when he stepped outside his party.

Mr. Bescuer thinks Blaine could be purchased and is sure that Conkling could not be purchased, but he says Conkling is dictatorial, overbearing and unforgiving, that it is treason in his eyes to oppose his purpose, and never looks with any degree | dard. of allowance on any man whom he thinks has betrayed or wronged him.

THE Washington Post takes the ground that a prolonged dead lock in the New York legislature, means two Democratic Senators. That view is probably correct. it will no doubt be a source of pride to Mr. Conkling to know that if he could rot control the Republicans in the Senate and administration, he could at least turn control over to the opposition.

CLARK THOMPSON, of Wells, Minnesota, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Thompson was superintendent of the agencies at the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862. Fort as he expected.-Musical Notes. Thompson was named for him. Minne: apolis had better make friends with Thompson. He might be able to get away with the Capital for them if elected. He was a success in the Indian business.

Dillum can never expect to boom or become the city which nature intended her for, so long as the business men fail to appreciate and support a daily paper, as Bismarck and Fargo papers are being supported. It takes money to run a live daily, and Duluth's business men do not seem to be far-sighted enough to see the good results to be accomplished by a live daily, which can only be made so by their united efforts.

THERE is bad blood between Conkling and Governor Cornell, stirred up largely by Mr. Arthur who has insisted that Cornell desired to defeat Conkling in order to become a candidate himself. This backbiting has made it impossible for had faith on his part toward Conkling. derson, TRIBUNB office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

It now appears that the quarrel spoken of last week was between Cornell and Conkling instead of between Conkling and

Mr. Conkling now speaks of Mr. Blaine as "that man from Maune" and does not intend to allow him to capture the party organization in New York if he can help it, Mr. Conkling says his fight is not on the Administration, but on "that man from Maine."

THE Fargo Argus says the new administration will invite J. P. Power to again take charge of the North Pacific Land Department, and that Mr Power is now on the line of the road looking the ground over with that end in view.

THE Government does not intend to let up in the star route matter until the bottom is reached. There is little prospect now of any wrong in connection with these things escaping the attention of the Department.

THERE is a rumor of the sale of the Casselton branch to Jim Hill, of the Manitoba road. Hill will fight for the trade of every section where extra number one wheat grows. See if he don't.

No caucus, no plans, no machine, is the motto of the anti-Conkling mea in the New York Legislature.

GEN. MAHONE prefers to be satisfied with his relations to the administration.

More Taffy

The Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE is the sort of live, dashing, piquant newspaper that we delight to read.-Dakota Herald.

THE BISMAICK TRIBUNE is now issued daily. It is not a large nor a pretentious sheet, but is brim full of news, and that is the great duty of a daily.-Benton River

We have just received the first copy of the Bismarck Daily Tribune, of which Col. Lounsberry, formerly connected with the Wells Atlas, is the proprietor. It is a large, handsomely printed, sparkling paper.-Wells Advocate.

We received this week the initial number of the Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE, a four page, six column paper. It is a neat little sheet, full of news, and resembles the weekly sufficiently to be known at once as a "chip of the old block." It is the response of an enterprising publisher to the requirements of a growing young city, and will, of course, reap the reward due so good a paper as it promises to be. -Springfield Times.

klasing.

The subjoined "Opinions of the Press on Kissing," relates to the text which tells us that "Jacob kissed Rachael, and lifted up his voice and wept."

If Rachael was a pretty girl and kept her face clean we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—Da..y Telegraph. How do you know but that she slapped

his face for him. -- L. Y. M. C. Association The cause of Jacob's weeping was the

refusal of Rachael to allow him to kiss her again.—Non-Conformist. It is our opinion that Jacob wept be-

cause he had not kissed Rachael before, and wept for the time lost.—National Re-

The fellow wept because the girl did not kiss him.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Jacob wept because Rachael told him to do it again, and he was afraid to .-Methodist Recorder.

Jacob cried because she threatened to tell her mother.—Christain World. Jacob wept because there was only one

Rachael to kiss.—Southworth News. He wept for joy, because it tasted so good.—Jewish Chronicte.

We think Jacob cried because Rachael had been eating onions.—New York Stan-

A mistake. Not his eyes, but his mouth watered.—Chester Chronicle. Our opinion is that Jacob wept because

he found that it was not half what it was cracked up to be.--Manhattan Examiner and Times. Jacob thought it was a fast color, and

wept to find the paint come off.-Fine Art He was a fool. He did not know what

was good for him.—Saturday Review. Jacob thought that she might have a big brother.—Church Times.

Because there was no time for another. –Sword and Trowel. When Jacob lifted up his voice and

wept he found he could not get it as high Weeping is not unfrequently caused by extreme pleasure, joy, happiness; it might

have been so in Jacob's case.—Hardwick's Science Gossip. Perhaps it was Emma Abbott, palming herself off for Rachael on poor Joseph who had never before tasted a stage

Busted Boats.

[Miles City Journal.] mid-river and broke completely through the middle. But few hides were lost, however, as Mr. Chapman had them so loss would ensue. The boat is irrepafably damaged.

Mr. Cornell to become a candidate for Line) from European ports to any part of them of reason. The reporter saw three

PURELY PERSONAL.

Capt. Braithwaite is at the Merchalt Frank Brown returned from the dis Tuesday.

C. P. Conkling, San Francisco, is iojourning in the city.

A. Ketchum, Keogh line, came in to lee the boys last evening.

Geo. W. Annett, of Mount Avyr, Iova. is taking in Bismarck.

M. E. Newton, St. Paul, was a lodger

at the Merchants last night. Mr. F. Martin, of the North Pacific management is in the city.

G. B. Garret of the Sherman House, St. Paul, came in last evening.

Dr. W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A., For Lincoln, visited the city Tuesday.

Geo. Bohon, the rustler of the Pioneer

Press, was in the city this week. C. M. Tennis, of Clarke, represented that lively town-site in Bismarck yesterday.

E. M. Bennett, the real estate man. left yesterday on a flying trip to Fort Michael Keating and Sam Stibler, Man-

dan, were viewing the sights in the city liberation of all slaves in Antilles. yesterday. W. F. Steele, with samples of

wheat twenty-one inches long, came in Wednesday. Mrs. M. A. Litzpatrick of Fort Benton,

is at the Merchants, waiting for a Bentonbound steamer. Geo. Vennum, one bt Jamestown's prosperous representatives, came up to

see the city Tuesday E. D. Hager, the eldest of the Mandan real estate boomers, came in from St Paul Tuesday evening,

Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Nicholis, of the Headquarters hotel, were guests of the Sheridan House this week.

Lieut. Ogle, Seventeenth Infantry, arrived last evening from Ohio, after a few weeks absence from his post, Fort Yates. Supt. G. C. Green and the inspectors of

the Western Union came in from the extension Wednesday morning and proceed-Sam English, an old Bismarcker, stoped at the Merchants last night. He, in

company with three others, are en route

for Montana. . E. G. Maclay, Cashier of the First National Bank of Benton; arrived on last evenings train just in time to miss a boat

ous Fargo men that arrived in Bismarck yesterday. Fargo enterprise keeps one eye on Bismarck. Mrs. English and daughter, mother and

T. B. Cumstock was one of the numer-

sister of Lieutenant English, of Fort Lincoln, arrived on last evenings train and | had been received at the department, acwill remain during the summer. Even Bohon, of the Pioneer Pres could not resist the temptation, and will

estate purchased at Bismarck Wednesday. not been presented because the successorby chance only that he was able to lin, of Devil's Lake agency, should sucremain over and see "Camille" last even- | ceed him, and an arrangement to that et-

matter along. Ticket Agent of the North Pacific road, that case it is probable that the distinarrived at the most enterprising city on

the Sheridan.

Rev. J. M. Bull is daily engaged in training about forty children in song services, and they will participate in the concert to be given one week from Sunday church.

Matt Gallagher, one of the most enter-E. B. Miller & Co., of |Chicago. He gets ders in Bismarck.

Fort Yates within fifteen days.

came in from the east Tuesday, says a do for the colored man. ride over the line will convince unyone of the superiority of the Missouri river slope Wheat west of of Jamestown is further advanced by ten days than that of the Red River valley.

Opium Smoking Ladies.

A reporter of the Chicago Telegraph clusive use of ladies, in the neighborhood of Clark and Van Buren streets. It was with no little difficulty that an entrance was effected. Once inside the apartment, or, more properly, "reception room," the reporter was lost in astonishment and in admiration. The ceiling was beautifully trescoed in Chinese designs, the tapestry with which the wails were hung was ornamented with birds Anderson Miss Emma One of the large sixty-feet boats which and flowers wrought with threads of Brown is Janus were built a few weeks ago on the bank gold and silver; pendant from the ceiling Campb 1 Engene of Tongue river, for the turpose of taking swung a massive chandlier of unique down several thousand buffalo hides to pattern, through the many colored globes Bismarck, has been wrecked nerr Powder of which the subdued light fell warm and river. It seems that It struck a rock in | richly on the scenes below. Parting the silken curtains at one end of the apart- Gamble W R 2 ment, the "opium room" reveiled itself, furnished on a scale no less grand than Hilands Chas A tied to gether that in case of accident no the room just described. In this depart- Heller F J ment, so it was stated, many ladies of til the powerful effects of the drug, to Jules Street fashion meet and hold high carnival un-Prepaid emigrant tackets (White Star which they have become slaves, deprives K upon John W Senator without justifying the stories of the United States. Apply to E. A. Hen- of these women laying upon the silken couches, lost to the realities of the world,

through the medium of that subtle narcotic, opium. Stranger stories than this

can be told of the opium dens of Chicago stories, perhaps, of crime. Unlike the gambling rooms or other money-making luxuries of the Americans, the wise Chinaman keeps his business as much as

The continue and the second area of the continue and the second area of the second area o

Condensed from Regular Associated Press Dispatches Received

Police commissioner Hydoine was suspended from duty yesterday by Mayor Murphy, of Troy, N. Y.

York being called away by legal business. He will return to Albany as soon as the business is completed.

purchased 400,000 ounces of fine silver, for delivery at the San Francisco, Carson and Philadelphia mines.

was pessed demanding the abolition of capitol punishment and the immediate Of the Most Choice Business It is very generally expected that D. S. Alexander, of Indiana, will be ap-

pointed Ritth Auditor of the Treasury Department, in place of Ela, to be transported to the position of Pay Auditor. A'Berlin dispatch from Grandenz, a fortified town in western Prussia, says that

during artillery practice, a shot fell and burst in the midst of the marching party. Three captains and two gunners were killed.

Samples of flour or other powdered substances, were, by the department at Washington, yesterday declared unmailable, except when put up in transparent bags, and sealed so that no particle can sift through. The bags must be enclosed in boxes, or tubs made of hard wood or metal, with side or clasp or screw lids, and

The Treasury department will to-day issue another circular letter relative to excursion steamers, for officers and inspectors of the service as well as for the information of the travelling public, who are invited to present to the proper officers authenticated proofs of violations of the steamboat laws in order that the offenders may be prosecuted.

The Principal Reason Removed.

[Fargo Argus.]

The Pioneer Press thinks that explanaespecially since the new assignment of the line last evening, and registered at Gen. Carlin removes the principal reason

The Colored Elder's Qualifications.

composed of colored members, there was night. They meet every afternoon at the sa lively canvass for the choice of an elder to go to Buffalo to the general assembly. Several candidates were urged on the prising commercial travellers that visits ground that they were lawyers and able North Dakota is in the city, representing speakers. A brother objected to them. away with ail "the boys" in booking or. men. His favorite was a rough, uncultivated spesimen, such as the southern fields produce in plenty. He would make Major Brotherton again expresses a firm a true and honest, if not an eloquent dela conviction that Sitting Bull is about to gate. Other speakers added their views. surrender, and has said to a newspaper house by urging the eminent qualificacorrespondent that he would not be sur- tions of an elder who had served a term prised if he should be aboard a boat for in the penitentiary! He was now a truly reformed man, and thus entitled to the 'pre-eminence, as illustrating in his own N. B. Parkins, of Standing Rock, who person and history what the gospel could

[Helena Herald, May 24.] Helena on Sunday last. The valleys and hills in the vicinity were covered to the depth of several inches. It was as good as two or three heavy rains and highly visited an establishment kept for the ex- beneficial to farmers, miners and stock v getation.

LETTER-LIST.

T IST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in Bismarck (D. T., postoffice for week end ing June 3, 1881,

Dinsmore Hon Alex

Parrett Wm Ryan James Yung Chung Van Dusen OB Webb Henry H Wellace Mrs H M Walsh John

Wheeler Loin R Persons calling for any of the above letters will please may "advertised." C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

REAL ESTATE

Real Estate.

Property for Sale and Rent.

Gct you a Home or a Business Lot in Bismarck, the future Metropolis of the Northwest.

I HAVE FOR SALE 350

and Resident Lots in the

BARGAIN FOR CASH,

And on liberal terms to parties who wish time

and will build.

Prices ranging from \$40 Per Lot,

TO \$3,000. FARMS FOR SALE NEAR THE CITY AT A BARGAIN.

A fine farm on Apple Creek; two story house; farm in high state of cultivation; stock, water,

Lot 1, block 118; good house on Third street; Two lots on Main street; good store building; price \$2,500.

Thirty-seven feet on Second street; good building for a boarding house; price \$1,600. House and lot corner of Meigs and Sixth trects; price \$650. House and two lots corner of Fourth and Roser streets; price \$450.

Two houses and three lots on corner of Third and Thayer streets; shade trees and beautiful Four acre lots at Villula, overlooking the city and great Missouri bridge. Lot two, block fifty, on Fourth street: business house and lot; price \$1.000.

Office, No. 68 Main Street. Bismarck, D. T.

WM. S. BENNETT, I [_1_1_

Bismarck, D. T. Office over Asa Fisher's Store, in Car land's Law Office.

For Sale.

A very desirable property on Second street, at wo Thirty-four feet front. One buildbuilding thirty four feet deep, sixteen feet wide This property is offered very low for cash, or will exchange for good farm land.

North half self Sec. 21 T. 139 R. 80. Lots 4 and 5 in Block 30; lots 11 and 12 in block 47: lot 13 in block 39 Sec. 19, 140-80. This section will be sold

Sec. 18. 1998). The section will be cheap for cash if taken within thirty days. E4, Sec. 5. 138-89. SE¹⁴, Sec. 21. 140-80.

E12 of SE14, and NW% of SE%. Section 23, 140-80. N¼ Section 25, 140-80, E¼ Section 5, 149-80.

Mandan Lots 8 and 9 in block 25, and 4 in lot 53. This property is very desirable. Lots 8, 9 and 10, in block 8, Mandan. House and lot for sale. •n Mandan Avenue. House has four rooms and kitchen, antry,

Two rooms to let on Third street, near Logan's grocery. Prices \$6 per month—cheap.

STORE and LAND for SALE

 ${\it At\ Sanborn}$, ${\it Barnes\ County}$, Dakota, and at Jamestown and Bismarck Dakota.

BestandHadusomest Oit and Var nish Finish Store in Dakota 24x60, two Stories and Cellar. For Sale at \$2,500, Ca sh.

Best opening on the line of the N. P. R. R., for a store of general merchandize. A trade of from \$300 to \$500 per day at Sanborn. New buildings daily, For sale, the best and only whole section of land that can be bought in this top use in one and a half wilds. beneficial to farmers, in iners and stock growers. The snow had all disappeared from the valleys and low hills by yesterday noon, leaving the ground in excellent condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the condition for the growth of all kinds of the condition for the condition fo selling, too much care for me, one section in Sanborn is all I want the care of.

For Sale: a section in wheat at Jamestow; with half of the crop, \$11 per sere, each. For Sale: a section at Bismarck, 640 acres, 160 in wheat good temporary house and harn, with half the crop; \$12 per acre, cash.

Sanborn town lots for sale. Hay, \$6 per ton

I. W. BARNUM. Sanborn, on the N. P. R. Barnes county,

> Views of the YELLOWSTONE. Bad Lunds, BLACK HILLS

and
Upper Missouri,
Lucinding all points of
the North Pacific Railthe North Facine Austrod, published by
F. JAY HATHES,
Official Photographer N,
P. R. R., Fargo, D. T,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM.

Practical Boot Maker.

BUILDER OF SHOES

Perfect fits Guaranteed. Only the Best Material used. Custom Work a Specialty. Repairing Neatly Done.

TO CATTLE OWNERS Freighters

FAMILIES

We have made arrangements whereby we take three of lown cattle and dry stock dur the season. Milch cows will be driven out the sange each morning and back at night. Good water and excellent grass. The best of care taken of the stock. Dry stock will fixed from daylight till dark

Leave orders at Griffin's meat market.

45to June 30 AMES A BERG

HANES & DAVIS. TREE PLANTING

COMPANY,

Dakota. Bismarck, We me propose to turnish trees to, free this two of Officers is Shorte Trees in ground the to suit defixed is fall or river to sury station

in the vest, at 1 1 Dilowing rates money accomparying orders.

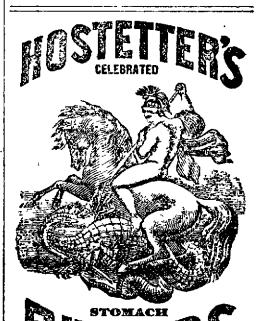
Coffor wood unity 15, double length \$4.00 per M

Coffor wood unity 15, double length \$4.00 per M

do 10 15 to 24 lockes 5.00 ** do 24 inches or over , 8 00 " Box El ler, for nee cultime 8 to 15 in 6 00 "

Box E'cor for shade trees, from 10 to 50 cts each inches to 3 feet, 6 centre each. White Ase shade trees from 10 to 25 cents each.
Trees set at a seonable rates by an experienced tree planter. Address all orders to

Bismarch Tree Planting Company. Bismark, Dakota. HAMES & DAVIS, Managers,



The Traveler who Wisely Provides Agunst the contingency of illness by taking with him Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. caston to congratulate himself on . . foresight, when he sees others who have a greated to which it is a remedy and preventative. Among these are fever and agne, billiousness, constipation and them milim diseases often attendant upon a change of climate or unwonted det.

Eureka!! Eureka!!!

For bale by all Draggists and Dealers.

DAWSON Will be the County Seat of

Kidder County, D. T. After Election.

Best Water in the Territory, 15 to 20 feet below the surface, in gravel bottom. R. F. WALLACE, Banker, Jamestown, F. D. HAGER, Real Estate, Mandar,

J. D. THOMPSON, Capitalist, Dawson,

Dr. W. J. CALVERT, Jackson, Mich., Proprietors.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Town Lots FOR NINETY DAYS.

Come, Everybody, Buy and Get Rich!

Choice Lots given to those who will build good house or store on them this year. One lot given to every person who will make sele of four other lots of same value. Prices of lots from \$25 to \$100. On Blocks, special prices made and time given. Address or call on

· W. J. CALVERT, Dawson, Kidder County, D. T. June 2, 1881.

Madame Levieux's Luxuria Restores and enlarges the female bast. The only warranted renedy in the market. By-ory lady is invited to send address for circular-sent free. Miller & Co., 170 Raco St., Cin-cinnal, Ohlo. 83m3

YOUTHFUL VIGOR Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth RING positively cared. Rubber gonde

AGENT AND CANVASSERS
Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling
goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St.,
New York.

Send for their Catalogue and terms

Imperfect Page

possible a secret from the police. ELECTRIC SPARKS

Last Night.

Conkling left Albany last night for New

The Treasury Department yesterday

At a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Trade. Society, at Madrid yesterday, a resolution

without sharp corners.

tions would seem to be in order, because whereas Father Stephan authorized a statement to the P. P. to the effect that he had resigned the Indian agency at Standing Rock, no record of such resignation cording to the P. P. correspondent, up to Saturday. Father Stephan did resign, nevertheless, and his letter is doubtles to be found in the archives of the bureau of therefore double his money in the real Catholic missions at Washington. It has Capt. Josiah Chance says that it was ship is yet in doubt. Father Stephan was anxious that Major James McLaughing. A broken ambulance helped the fect was in progress at the time Father Stephan was in St. Paul, but the health of Major McLaughlin's family may preclude G. K. Barnes, general Passenger and a removal to the Missouri river, and in guished priest will remain where he is

he had for resigning.

In one of the southern presbyteries, They were not, he said, representative

Better Than Rain. More than six inches of snow fell in

Lynch James Lanigan Thomas Martin Frank McKee H R Matrole James McCormack Marv Maggart Matt O'Connor Blanche O'Brine J. Potts Harry S Rogetod C 2 Ransom Fayette Sheehan Patrick Sweet Mrs David Signer Goerge A Smiley John

Imperiect Page

SALES SALES

34 N. Fourth St.,

r\$4 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III

C. S. Weaver & Cq.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

but for the misrepresentations of renegade Thompson, who is now in custody at Woody Mountain, would have secured the surrender of Sitting Bull himself long. before this. However, Mr. Allison states that Sitting Bull is but a cypher now, and that since the surrender of ninety of his followers last week, he has but thirty fighting men left. As to their surrender Allison says it makes very little differ-Ancenow, whether they come in or not.

BUNNING ANTALOPE, who was sent by Gen. Terry from Standing lock to Buford to assist in persuading the Indians at that post to go and live vith their people at the Standing Rockagency, was with Gaul on the Helent. Antelope prides himself upon his statemanship. He is convincing in his argunents, and to him may be given a greatlesl of credit for the perfect contentmot everywhere manifest among the Indans, who so recently were the worst svages of the plains. Antelope is a nepher of Sitting Bull, and so also is Gaul. The latter stated at Buford that if good sen, he would go out and bring Sitting Bull in, and if he refused to come the reuld kill him. About ten minutes befre the departure of the hoats from Brised, ninety-one from Sitting Bull's comp came in and surrendered. Among them was Sleeping Water, Sitting Bull's caughter, who had run away with a buck. Antelope would not recognize her until after Maj. Brotherson had shaken hands with her, whereupon Antelope approached her and shakingther hand made a speech, stating that he had told her and her peo-Pic many years ago that they would have to come to this, and now she could see how true it was. Sleeping Water was on the Sherman, also Low Dog, the Indian who killed the Keogh Line mail driver

Meturn of the Boats to Bismarck.

dost summer-

The steamboats that took the 1,200 Indians to Fort Ystes arrived back at Bismarck Monday and immediately began loading for up river points.

THE FAR WEST

was the first boat to return and in honor of the event had her flags flying. Capt. Campbell, her commander, has been on the river ever since he was old enough to know a steamboat from a locomotvivehaving commenced as cabin boy on the Ohio river, and worked his way up to the position of being one of the very best and most favorably known captains on western waters. Like Col. O'Connor, the representative of his line at Bismarck, he is never asleep, and there is no one who can mp early enough in the morning to get schead of him. In a chat with the reporter Monday, Capt. Campb ell stated that the Far West arrived at Fort Yates at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, unloaded the Indians, departed at 4 a.m., and arrived at Bismarck at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. In such haste was the Far West to get back to Bismarck anead of the other boats that she took to Standing Bock and brought back a large quantity of buffalo robes and furs that were unloaded vesterday. On the down trip, one evening the captain ordered the deck cleared and lights hung up which gave the Indians an opportunity to enjoy a war dance, much to their own delight and the gratification of the other passengers. Coffee was also served by the boat and the Indians upon leaving, evinced their gratitude to Capt. Campbell for the kind manner in which they had been treated. On Thursday evening at Berthold, an Indian fell overboard from the Far West, and having a rope thrown to him, grabbed it in his teeth and thereby his life was saved. The accidental drowning of a squaw and papoose seemed to have a depressing effect upon the Indians who regard everything in a superatitious light. Upon arriving at Fort Yates, Capt. Campbell states that a large number of agency Indians came down to the landing on foot and on horseback, but while they eyed closely the new arrivals of their own race and tribe not even a look of recognition or a word passed between them so long as the boat remained.

THE HELENA

arrived at Yates at 9:30 Saturday nigh, left at 3:15 a. m. and was the second boat to arrive at Bismarck having tied up to the bank at 7:30 Monday morning, after having stopped below long, enough to take on thirty cords of wood. Captain Fecto states that his Indians were very enderly and that no trouble was exper jenced on the trip from beginning to end. Chief Gaul, a nephew of Sitting Bull, and one of his lieutenants at the Custer, massacre, was at all times the center of attraction, and although he has been twice shot, and once pinned to the ground by two soldier's bayonets he evinced no fear, and now considers himself "the white man's friend." Upon arriving at Yates Gaul was met by his aged mother and a very effecting scene transpired that was, of course, unstudied and natural, and yet dramatic enough to place upon the stage.

The mother of the noted chief, upon seeing him, ran forward and placed her head upon his bosom, knelt at his feet. kissed hishands, and wept, and made many familiar demonstrations of joy. Gaul, stolid and in lifferent, spoke not a word, but gathered his robes about him and walked away as might Cardinal Richielien, at a moment when he thought of France, his own conspiracies, and trisumphs over his enemies. The scenes will be long remembered by the officers of the best, who are now en route for the best of t

Keogh, for the purpose of bringing down 1,800 more Indians.

THE SHERMAN

arrived at Fort Yates about 11 o'clock, Sunday forenoon, left at 3:15 p. m., and arrived about 10 a. m., Monday. The passengers on this boat had the privilege of witnessing a war dance on the way down, and a funeral service upon arriving, also the pleasure of hearing the eloquence of a Chief in addressing his peo-

ple. As the boat touched the landing, a squaw suddenly died, and within fifteen minutes the peculiar funeral services had been held, a dog killed in sacrafice a medicine bottle emptied, and the corpse borne away in a buffalo robe. Running Antelope, upon the arrival of the boat, also donned his war bonnet, and, standing upon the hurricane deck in the attitude of a tobacco sign, made a speech to his people, wildly gesticulating, and looking in his long linen duster not unlike the typical campaign stump speaker. In his speech he took great credit to himself for having induced the savages to surrender and come into the agency. The Sherman loaded and left for Keogh, and will also assist in bringing down the Indians captured by Gen. Miles. They the goernment would give him twenty are said to be the most savage of any within the boundaries of civilization, and as there are 1800 of them, Pilot J. C. Barr thinks of having his scalp tied down, Capt. Lingo, on the contrary, rather likes Indian freight, and will protect his passengers if it costs him every hair in his

Indian Inklings.

Eighteen hundred more Indians will arrive at Bismarck about June 15th.

By the middle of June there will be 7,000 Indians within sixty-live miles of

The Far West had on a small brass piece to pepper the Indians with, should they attempt to run away.

Crow King is a very vain Indian, and was afraid his photograph would fail to show him up as good as he was.

O. S. Goff took photographic views of the three boat loads of Indians while at the levee, and will soon offer them for

A pappoose fell overboad off the Far West at Berthold, and its mother jumped in after it. Neither have since been

A Fort Buford operator was recently put in the guard house for "giving away" news regarding the programme for the removal of the Indians.

Gaul will not shake hands with anyone who wears a glove, without the glove is first removed. "Flesh to desh" is his motto. Several ladies had a practical demonstration of this Saturday.

Dominoes is one of the leading gamb ling games among the Indians, and tittle parties were noticed on the hurricane decks of the steamers. One was seen to incurable. During all this time I suffered untold have twenty-four rings on his hands. which he had won.

The huge bonnet which Running Antelope were belongs to Capt. Clifford It was presented to him by Son of the Stars, and is a beautiful display of Indian genius and Engle feathers. These bonnets are never worn except in time of war or upon state occasions.

One of the Indian boys on the Helena had pendant from his ears two brass clock wheels, fully two inches in diameter. A "brave" had one half of his arm tightly wound with copper wire; another carefully carried a small mirror in a leather case lung across his back.



THRESHERS.

Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers. mier Pactory | Established

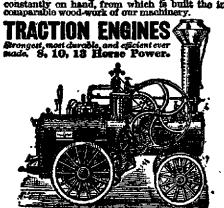


STEAM - POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Stems Outflie of matchies qualities. Fact Traction Enginee and Plain Rightes ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1831, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 kornes capacity, for steam or keres power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to vix years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-wurk of our machinery.



ers and Threehermen are invited to this matchies Threshing Machinery. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

SEMPLE'S

MISCELLAREOUS.

THE CONTRAST

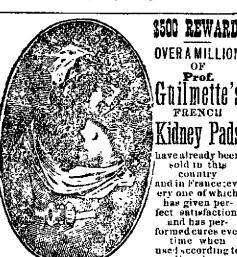
While other Baking Powders are largely ADUL TERATED with ALUE and other hartful drugs,



has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and RFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to Sonth, from East to Weet, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

STEELE & PRICE

Plavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.



Kidney Pads and in France; ev ery one of which has given perfect satisfaction. and has performed cures eve

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones

private diseases or otherwise.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female

Weakness, Lucorrhea, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

YOU GAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing narseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

return mail.
TESTIMONIALS FROM THE PROPLE.

cured me of Lumbago in three week's time. My agony and paid out large sums of money.
George Vetter, v. P., Toledo, O., saye: I suffered for three years with Seraies and Kleney Disease, and often had to go about on crutches, I was entirely and permanently enrol after wearing Prof. Guitmette's French Kido-y Pad four

weakness: I wore one of Guilmette's Kidney hade and was cured in one month. H. B. Greet, wholess e grocer, Findlay, O., B. F. Keesling, M. D. Druggiet, Logateport Ind. when sending in an order for Kiddey fade write-: I wore one of the first ones we had and I received more henefit from it than anything ever used. In fact the Pads give better genera

Ray & Shoemaker, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo We are working up a lively trade in your Padand are hearing of good results from them every

PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PAD Will positively cure Fever and Ague. Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious fever, Janudice. Dysprosin, and all diseases of the Liver. Stomach and Blood. Price \$1.50 by mail. Send for Prof. Gallinette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver,

Permanently Cured-No humbug-by one month's usage of Dr. GOULARD's Celebrated Infailible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail. all we claim for them we will send them by mail.

postpaid, a free Trial Box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made
this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently
curred by the use of these Powders, we will
guarantee a permanent cure in every
case or refund you all money expendent

all suffers should give these powders, ed. All sufferers should give these powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers. Price for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sont by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express, C. O.D. Address

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be caused should try Dr. RAISSNER'S destructed domainment by Powders. These powders are the only preparation' known that will care Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Langus—indeed, so strong is our taith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, postpaid, a free trial

We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't nelay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price for large box \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address.

ASH & ROBBINS, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE CHICAGO LE DORER will be sout to any address, postage paid, at the prices named above, send in your names. Address say! THE AEDGER, Chicago St.

MISCELLANEOUS. SAMPLE ROOM

CONTROL Page

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co., AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE.

In the City of Louisville, on THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881,

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1873.

ET This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

ist--That the Commonwealth Dis-tribution Company is legal. 2d--Its drawings are not fraudulent. The company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the JUNE DRAWING.

Whole Tickets 2. Half Tickets 31.
27 Tickets 350. 55 Tickets 3100.
Ramit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5540 and appeared by Express on beautiful to the control of the control o

of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to B. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building; Louisville, Ky., or T. J. Commerford, 309 Broadway, New York.

GET THE BEST!

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

Improvements and Conveniences found in

no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

in the United States.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

AVORING

EXTRACTS.

coloring, poissuous oils, acidd, er artificial Es-sences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPUR-

ITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect parity, superior streagth and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

STEELE & PRICE.

Manufactured by 🚯

ECONOMY,

WORKMANSHIP.

OPERATION,

DURABILITY and

1 Prize......\$30,000 100 Prizes\$100 ea \$10,000
1 Prize....... 10,000 200 Prizes 50 ea 10,000
1 Prizes\$1,000 ech10,000 1000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000 20 Prizes 500 ech 10,000 | 9 Prizes \$300 each, Approximation Prizes \$2,700 9 Prizes 200 each, 9 Prizes 109 each,

.969 Prizes.

THIS COURSE

A PURE FRUIT ACIB BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special

\$500 REWARD. **OVER A MILLION**



have already been

directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubling ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of LAMER BACK.

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No. 37 Main Street, two doors wesi of Postoffice.

cloudy. Persons suffering in this way are unfit for the ordinary, parentle, and piersure of life ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS is the most pawerful blood l'uriderant tonic known, and not the ametime builds up and fortifies the system, invigorates the liver, kids of continuous despenses. It tokes up, and reinforces the whole system, and impartachee ful less, viv ciry were burgances of subsiderations.

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"IMPERFECT PAGE

THE ROSTON WIRL.

I told her of a maid whose mind Way filled with sender thoughts and fancies,
A lovely being of the kind.

They write about in old romanes.

"Knowest thou?" said I, "this maiden fair,
Whose beauty dollar my thoughts beguile?"

She answered with a dreamy arr.

"Wall'! should arrite!" "Well, I should smile!"

"Her cheeks possess the rose's hue, No form is daintier or completer, No hair so brown, no eyes so blue, No mouth is tenderer or sweeter. The favored youth who gains the hand Of this fair girl will ne'er regret it."
With modest grace she added: "And
Don't you forget it."

Oh thou dear mistress of my heart!

My angel! Legme kneel before thee

And say how bearenit aweer thou art And how devoutly I adore thee. she turned away her levely head,

And with a languid look that fired
My soul, in muratured accepts said:

"Youmakeeme fired."

David S. Foster in Scribner. n's market 1 to to

THE GAMBLER'S END.

By W. H. H. Murray.

Beyond the balsam thicket the gambler made his stand. . Carson, the detective, was in full pursuit, and as he burst through the balsams he found himself within twenty feet of his antagonist. Both men stood for an instant, each looking full at the other. Both were experts. Each one knew the other.

"You count," said the gambler cooly.
"One, two," said the detective, "three, Fire!"

One pistol alone sounded. The gambler's had failed to explode.

You've won; you needn't deal again, said the gambler. And then he dropped. The red stain on his shirt front showed where he was lift.

"There's some lint and bandage," said the detective, and he flung a small package into the camblers lap. "I hope you won't die, Dick Raymond."

"Oh, it was all fair, Carson," said the other carelessly; "I've held a poor hand from the start.

He paused, for the detective had rushed on, and he was alone.

Twenty yards further on the detective caught up with the trapper, who was calmly recharging his piece. On the edge of the ledge above the half-breed lay dead, the dips drawn back from his teeth, and his agly countenance distorted with hate and rage. A rifle—the muzzle of which was smoking-lay at his side, and the edge of

the trapper's left ear was bleeding.

"I've shot Dick Raymond by the balsam thicket," said the detective; "I'm afraid the's hard bit."

"I'll go and see the boy," answered the "You'll find Harry furder up. There's only two runnin'. You and he can bring 'm in."

The old trapper saw as he descended the hill the body reclining on the mosses at the -edge of the balsam thicket. The earth gave back no sound as he advanced, and he reached the gambler and was standing almost at his very feet ere the young man was aware of his presence; but as the trapper passed between him and the shining water he turned his gaze up to the trapper's face, and, after studying the grave lines for a moment said:

... "Kou've won the game, old man." The trapper for a moment made no reply. He dooked steadily into the young man's countenance, fixed his eyes on the 11ed stain on the left breast, and then said: "Shall I look at the hole, boy?"

The gambler smiled pleasantly and nod-ded his head, saying: "It's the natural thing to do in these cases, I believe." Liftting the hands he unbuttoned the collar and unscrewed the solitaire stud from the white bosom. The trapper knelt by the head-now, boy, remember that the Lord young man's side, and laying back the lin- is Lord of the woods, as well as of the en from the chest, wiped the blood-stain with a piece of lint from the white skin, and cerefully studied the edges of the wound seeking to ascertain the direction which the bullet had taken as it penetrated the flesh. At last he drew his face back and lifted himself to his feet, not a shade in the expression of his face revealing the

thought. "Is it my last deal, old man?" asked the

gambler, carelessly. "I have seed a good many wounds." answered the trapper, "and I've noted the direction of a good many bullets, and I have never knowed a man to live who was hit wherey e be hit ef the lead had the slant inward, as the piece had that has gone into

For a moment the young man made no reply. No change came over his countenance. He turned his eyes from the trapper's face and looked pleasantly out toward old of matured life—the one kneeling on the water. He even whistled a line or two from an old-love ballad, then paused and. drawn perhaps by the magnetism of the steady gaze which the eyes of the trapper fixed upon him, he looked again into the old man's face and said: What is it, John Norton?"

"I be sorry for ye, boy," answered the old man, "for life be sweet to the young and I wish that yer years might be many on the earth."

"I fancy there's a good many who will be glad to hear I'm out of it," was the careless

"T'I don't doubt ye have ver faults, boy," above lot the trapper, "and I datesay, you have lived loosely and did many deeds that were better undid; but the best use of life as to learn how to live, and I feel samin ye'd have got better as ye got older, and made the last half of yer life wipe out the fust, so that the figure for and agin ye would have balanced in the jedgement.

'You aren't fool enough to believe what the hypocritical church members, talk, are John Norton? You don't believe there's any judgment day, do you?"

"I don't know much about church members, "answered the trappes, "for I've never been in the settlements; leastwise, I've never studied the habits of the creture and I daresay they differ, bein' good and bad. and I've seen some that was sartinly vagabonds. No, I don't knew much about church members, but I sartinly believe. yes, I know, there be a day when the Lard shall jedge the living and the dead; and the honest trapper shall stand on one side and the vagabond that pilters his skins and steals his traps shall stand on the other. This is what the Book says, and it sartinly seems reasonable; for the deeds that he do on earth be of two sorts, and the folks that do am' be of two kinds, and atween the two the Lord, of he notes anything, must

make a dividin' line." is, John Norton?" asked the gambler, as if he was actually enjoying the widds, but honest ideas of his companion. The trap-per hesitated a moment before he spoke,

one in that the jedgment be always of the deserters and the knayes and the disobedient in the regiment be always on trial. But I concert there romes a day to every man, good and bid, when the record then-he said: of his deeds be looked over from the start, and the good and the bad counted up and in that day he gets the final jedgment,

passed in psylews". 1, 413-, A

recklessness. "The court be a court of mercy; and the Judge looks upon 'em that comes up for

trial as if he was their father." "That ends it, old man," answered the ambler. "My father never showed me gambler. and the words were more intensely bitter because spoken so quietly.

"The fathers of the 'arth boy, be not like

the Father of Heaven, for I have seed 'em correct their children, beyond reason and without marcy. They whipped in their rage, and not in their wisdom; they whipped | man, a gruff old Count, would not give him because they were strong, and not because of their love; they whipped when they arnt—the hatred of their children. But the Father of Meaven be different, my boy. He knows that men be weak as well as strong. He knows that half of 'em haven't had a fair chance, and so He can't overlook it, I conceit he sorter forgives in a lump. Yes, He subtracts all He can from the evil we did, boy, and ef that isn't enough to satisfy His feeling toward a man that might have been different of he'd had a fair start, He wipes the whole row of figures clean out at the askin'."

"At the asking?" said the gambler, "that's a mighty quick game. Did you ever pray, John Norton?"

"Sartin, sartin, I be a prayin' man," said the trapper sturkily.
"At the asking?" murmured the gambler

softly. "Sartin, boy," answered the trapper, 'that's the line the trail takes ye can depend on it; and it will bring ye to the end of the

great clearin' in peace."
"It's a quick deal," said the gambler, speaking to himself, utterly unconscious of the incongruity of his speech to his thought. "It's a quick deal, but I can see that it might end as he says, if the feeling | Dar's Pickles Smith and Daddy Toots

was right. For a moment nothing was said. The trapper stood looking steadfastly at the young man on the moss as he lay with his quiet face turned up to the sky, to whose color had already come the first shade of

the awful whiteness. Up the mountain a rifle cracked. Neither stirred. A red squirrel ran out upon a limb, twenty feet above the gambler's head, and shook the silence into fragments with his clattering; then sat gazing with startled

eyes at the two men underneath. 'Can you pray old man?" asked the gambler, quietly. "Sartainly," answered the trapper.

"Can you pray in words?" asked the gambler again.

For a moment the trapper hesitated. Then he said; "I can't say that I can. No, certainly can't say that I could undertake with a reasonable chance of gittin' through; leastwise it wouldn't be in a way to belp a man any."

"Is there any way, old man, in which we can go partners?" asked the gambler, the vocabulary of whose profession still clang to him in the solemn counceling.

"I was thinking of that," answered the trapper, "yis, I was thinkin' of we couldn't sorter jine works, and each help the other by doin' his own part himself. Yes." continued the old man after a moment's reflection, "the plan's a good one-ye pray for yerself: and I pray for reyself, and ef I can git anything that seeme likely to do ye service, ye can count on it as ye can on a grooved barrel."

"And now, boy," said the trapper, with a sweetly solemn enthusiasm, such as faith might give a supplicating saint—which lighted his features until his countenance fairly shone with a light which came out of thes than moon i from the sun cities, and that he heareth the prayin' of the poor hunter under the pines as well as the great preachers in the pulpit, and that when sins be heavy and deads be nigh, His ear and His heart be open."

The trapper knelt on the mess at the gambler's feet. He clasped the fingers of his great hands until they interlaced and lifted his wrinkled face upwards. He said not a word, but the strongly chiseled lips seemed with age, moved and twitched now and then, and, as the silent prayer went on. two great tears left the protection of the closed lick and rolled down his rugged

cheek. The gambler also closed his eyes, then his hands quietly stole one into the other, and, avoiding the bloody stain, rested on his breast; and thus the old man, who had lived beyond the limit of men's day, and the young one, cut down at the threshthe mosses, with his face turned toward the same sky, without word or uttraced speech --prayed to the divine mercy which beyond the sky saw the two men underneath the pines and met, we may not doubt with needed answer the silent up-going prayer.

The two opened their eyes nearly at the same instant. They looked for a moment at each other, and then the gambler feebly lifted his hand, and put it under the broads hand of the trapper. Not a word was said. No word was needed. Sometimes men understand each other better than by talking Then the gambler picked the diamond stud from the spot where it rested, slipped the solitary ring from his finger, and said as he handed them to the trapper:

"There's a girl in Montreal that will like these. You will find her picture inside my vest, when you bury me. Heraddress is inside the picture case. You will take them to her, John Norton?"

"She shall have them from my own hands," answered the trapper, gravely. "You needn't disturb the picture, John Norton," said the gambler. "It's, just as well, perhaps to let it lie where it is, it's been there eight years. You understand

what I mean, old man?" "I understand," answered the trapper. solemnly; "the picture shall stay where it

"The pistols," resumed the gambler,and he glanced at the one lying on the moss, "I give to you. You'll find them true. You, will accept them?"

The trapper bowed his head. It is doubtful if he could speak. For several minutes there was silence. The end was evidently nigh. The trapper took the gambler's hand, as if it had been the hand of his own boy. Indeed, perhaps the young man had found his father at last; for surely it isn't, flesh that makes fatherhood. Once the young man moved as if he would rise. Had he been able he would have died with his "And when do you think this judgment arms around the old man's neck. As it was, He lifted his eyes to the old man's face lovingly; moved his body as if he would get a little nearer, as a child might speak a loving thought aloud, said, "I am glad I met you, John Norton,"and with the saying of these sweet words he died. .

Vacant for Fifteen Years.

New York Correspondence Hartford Times. There are in Broadway three five story matble-front buildings which have stood idle for fifteen years. This property should be good for \$5,000 a year at the very least. whether it be for or against him. And now, It has not produced a dollar during the long boy," continued the old man solemnly, with period named. The taxes on it amount a touch of infinate tenderness in the vibraa touch of immate tenderness in the violation of the money in rested in the property, it would have yielded at least did, both the good and the bad will be property, it would have yielded at least whether those Vermont relations really want thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing so interior as the effection of another, one thing, but the reality of stage life is very see you coming, whether those very man, and the property is and the property. It would have yielded at least whether those very large, and every rare, and eve

assed in review." (1992) A State of State of the time named in the time named in the state of the owners in taxes and in f your view is sound, John Norton." And terest not less than \$50,000. Why is it not for the first time his tone lost its cheerful rented? Nobody knows, There it stands, year after year, a monument of vacance and heavy loss. "To let" bills are on it all the time, but it does not let. I am told that it belongs to a wealthy family in France who sent money here many years ago for investment. They have never seen it, and its any mercy when I was a boy. If he had, I control is entirely in the hands of an agent. shouldn't have been here now. If I did a He watches it closely, and is always, polite wrong deed I got it to the last inch of the to persons making inquiry about it; but from some inexplicable reason he never strikes a bargain with any one. A gentleman told me recently that during a visit to France a few years ago he tried to see the head of the family that owns it for the purpose of negotiating for it, but the Frenchan interview. The property is going to decay, in the heart of the busiest part of New

THE LIME KILN GLEE CLUB CHORUS.

From the Detroit Free Press. Yes, we am passin' down de lane, An' haltin' by de way, Jist long 'nuff to rest our limbs An' fur de chil'en pray; Las' Sunday preacher Gordon said:

"De march will soon be o'er,

An' all de folks safely cross Upon dat shimn' shore. Chorus-But old folks am jolly folks, An' while we wait to go Let's gin de fiddle lots o' work

An' rush de ole banjo. Dar' Uncle Dan'l, he am lame, An' Peter White am bald, An' Dinah Rock an ele Aunt Chlo' Am waitin' to be called; An' Trustee Pullback says to me:

"De summons soon mus' come

For you an' me an' us ole folks,

To tote our paggage home."

CHORUS--

A nearin' of dar end, An' Deacon Spooner an' his wife

Am crutchin' round de bend; Ay! us old folks am hangm' on, An' kinder waitin' round, To let de chil'en grow a bit Fo' we go under ground.

CHORUS-But ole folks am jolly folks. An' while we wait to go Let's gin de fiddle lots of work An' rush de ole banjo.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CARS.

From Golden Days. "Cars stop twenty minutes for refresh ments!" called out Conductor Richardson, at Allen's Junction.

Then as the train came two dead halt he jumped down upon the station platform, ran along to the front of the long line of passenger cars, where the engine was standing, and swinging himself up into the cab, said to the engineer:

Frank, I want you to come back with me to the first passenger carand see a girl that I hardly know what to make of."

The engineer nodded with out speaking, deliberately wiped his oily, smoky hands on a bursel of "waste," took a look at his grimy, dusty face in the narrow little mirror that hung beside the steam gazge, pulled ff his short frosk, put on a coen changed Ois little black, greasy cap for his soft felt hat—taking these "dress-up" art cles from he tender-box, where an engineer always has something stowed away for any emergency-and went back to the ceachas requested.

He entered the ceach and made his way to the seat where the kind-hearted conductor sat talking to a bright-looking hitle girl, about nine years old, oddly dressed in a woman's shawl and bonnet.

around the seat, evidently much interested in the child, who were a sad, prematurely old countenance, but seemed to be neither zmid nor confused. "Here is the engineer," said the conduct-

er, kindly, as Frank approached. She held out her hand to him, with a winsome smale breaking over her ginebed Itale face, and said.

"My papa was an engineer before he become sick and went to live on a fame on Mantana. He is deadiand my mamma is dead. She died first, before Susis and Willie. My papa used to tell me that after he should ba-dead there would be no one to take care of me, and hat I must get on the cars and go to his home in Vermont. And he said if the conductors wouldn't let me ride because Bhadn'yany tičket, Inzat ask For the engineer, and tell him I was James Rendrick's little girl; and that he used to

ran on the Mi sand G road!"

The pleading blue eyes were now half of tears; but she did new cry after the manner of children in generali Enginees Frank new quickly stooped

and kissed her very tenderly; and them, as he brushedithe team away from his eyes, "Well, ray dear, so you are little Bessie Kendrick Lt's my opinion a merciful

Providence guided you on this traiz." Then turning around to the groups of pas-

sengers, he went on: "I knew Jim Kendrick, the fatheres this little girk well. He was a man out of ten thousand. When I first came to Indiana before Egot acclimated—I was sick a great part of the time, so that I could not work, and I got home-sick and discouraged. I couldn't keep my board-bill paid up not to mention my doctor's bill, and didn't

much care whether I lived or died 'Cne day when the pay car came along. and the men were getting their monthly wages, there wasn't a cent coming to me, for I hadn't been free from the ague, nor

worked an hour, for the last mozili. "I felt so blue that I sat down on a pile of railroad ties and leaned my elbows on ray knees, with my head in my hands, and oried like a great boy, out of sheer homesickness and discouragement.

"Pretty spon one of the milroad men came along, and said, in a voice that sounded like sweet music in my ears, for I hadn't found much sympathy out there, although the boys were all good to me in that wav, 'You've been having a rough time of it, and you must let me help you out.'

"I looked up, and there stood Jim Kendrick with his month's pay in his hand. He took out from the roli of bills a twenty dollar note, and held it out to me.

"I knew he had a sickly wife and two or three children, and that he had a hard time of it himself to pull through from month to month, so I said, half ashamed of the tears that were streaming down my face, 'Indeed, I cannot take the money. You need every

cent yourself. "Indeed, you will take it, man," said 'You will be all right in a few weeks, and then you can pay it back. Now come home with me to suppor, and see the babies; it will do you good.
"I took the bank note and accepted the

invitation, and after that went to his house frequently, until he moved away, and I gradually lost sight of him. I had returned the loan, but it was impossible to repay the good that little act of kindness did me, and I guess Jim Kendrick's little girl will not want for anything if I can help it.'

Then turning again to the child, whose blue eyes were open wide enough now, said to her: "I'll take you home with me, Bessie

you or not. If they do Mary or I shall go on with you. But if they don't care much about having you, you shall stay with us to be our little girl, for we have none of our own. You look very much like your father: God bless his memory!!

Junction.

TWO SEÁSONABLE SNAKE STORIES.

A Black Snake and a Cunning I ettle Bird-A South American Snake Used to Corral Cattle.

From the San Francisco Cattle.

"I heard the cunningest snake story over at Mrs. T—'s, in San Rafael, the other day, Major, "said Mrs. Max. picking out a spotless baked potato for the Major.

"Any doubts I may have my dear," said the Major, regarding the propriety of call-ing any snake story cunning vanishes in my eagerness to hear this one of yours; first remarking that this mackerel, while properly cooked seems to have been improperly soaked over night, for it is just a trifle tough. A little more of that butter gravy,

"You will say it is cunning yourself, when you hear it," resumed. Mrs. Max. "Mrs. T-was sitting at her front veranda-you know those lovely Marshal Niel roses there, Major-when she saw a little bit of a robin, just able to flutter about, drop out of its nest in a tree, and immediately afterward, a blacksnake swallow it."

"The nest or the tree, dear?" "The little robin, Major, of course. Well, she called her husband-Mrs. T.-called her husband, and he caught the snake, which must have been then something like you after a Sunday dinner, for it could hardly move, and cut it | open, and what do you think?"

"I think, my dear, that my coffee-cup wants filling."

"To be suite. . Well, the robin, poor little thing, jumped right, out! That ain't all. The snake turned around and swallowed the robin again, and the robin hopped right out of the place Mr. T—had cut again. Sure, for Mrs. T—showed me the very tree the nest was in. Well, the snake turned around again and swallowed the robin once more and once more the dear little bird jumped out."

The major looked at Mrs. Max a trifle hard. but without so much as a single doubting word began:

"You have heard me speak of my visit to Brown, who graduated with me in To, and went to South America, married a rich Brazilian's haughter, and lived on a ranch. I visited him in 'W, the summer before I rapreied you, Mrs. Mess. Well, one day be took me out to a cerral where some of his men were branding cattle. 'Any cetthose Dallram yearlings drought in yet? asked Brown of one of Memen. "mere is one coming up the trail now, replied the man; and judge of my horror when, looking down the trail, I sawan mameuse box constrictor crawling towards as. I was fee making tracks but Brawn said: Hole on, Max; that's my retriever.' I waited, feeling a little queer, I courses, until the monster rentile crawled inso-the corral and onietly reiled over on its back. I noticed that it looked uncommonly needly. One crithe men went up to it and unbuttoned a long slit in its belly. wheneout jumped—what

do yoz thank, Mrs. Mar 🦥 "I think, Major," reclind Mrs. Max swite red in the face, "that that mackerel see soaked rather badly."

Well, out jumped as lively a Ducham toned zp, the constrictor patted or: the head, and away it were again, and protty soon brought in another-wearling; and while we waited there it brought in no less than

–ty-sə∞a±ı.' "How many, Major?" "Why,---ty-seven. Brown said that his father-in-law lost no and of venzings. by boa-constrictors every pear, and throught the world of him, Brown, since he had

trained that one as a raniewer." The Young Mosher.

"You ded sober, Maggy dear," said Aunt Helen, as she came in to the room where a mother satur a pensive attitude, with one arm round her beautiful boy.

"It is because I feek sober, aunt," coplied Margaret, lifting her face from against that of her civid and with one hand beginning to smooth, fondly, the hair that lay parted above his forehead.

"Hasn't Eddy been agood boy?"
"He's always good? Dear little follow!" replied the young mether, warmly, kissing the sweet lips of the child as she snoke. "But, adet," and Margaret's tones grow serious, "the innocence of childhood will not always remain., Ah! to think that hoshorada grow up and change. First the ruce, selfwilled boy, and ther - Oh! I cannot hear to think of it!" and schalf audible, choking

sob, asitated the mother's bosom. You may do must to save your child from the eyls you anticipate," said Aunt Helen. "He will change inevitably, and, said Aunt to all spectrance, for the worse. Han it is in your power to previde for his mozal as well as his mental fature. You can stere up in his mind things innocent, things good, and things true, that will remain these, and when hereditary forms of evil hegin, to develop, as develop they will, these remains of things good and true will enable him. in

overcome? Oh! I could only be sure of "You cannot know the future, Maggie. Wisely has Proxidence withheld, that knowledge. If the lature were known, our offarts in the present would usarly all be paralyzed. East in our present duties we are well instructed, and we have, in their is not so large after atl. discharge, this comfortable assurance, that

the temptations that follow, to overcome."

"But will he evercome, sunt?" will he

if we sow good seed, and dilligently till the months, and leading men who can com-soil in which it is planted, good fruit will mand large houses have an annual benefit come as the reward of our labor." "But how many a loxing mother, aunt, has, lived to see all her efforts thrown to the made \$1,000 by a benefit at the Thion

winds. As the twig is bent the tree does not always meline. then permitted to resume its natural position. There must be a uniform and coasis-

tent restraining of evil tendencies." "Even young as Eddy is, some things began to show themselves that trouble me. I try to correct them, but my words appear to make little, if any, impressoin. Even slight purishments seem to do no good.

"Such things produce discouragement, I know," said Aunt Helen. "But they should not. All the mother has to do is to perserve, and not feel disheartened if good fee ever paid under the circumstances. He is the world not continually driving disresults do not immediately appear need not look for fruit until harvest time. In childhood and youth we must sow good seed, and water and train the plants that spring up in the minds of our children. Not until they become men and women will the fruit appear."

Margaret looked as if she thought this a strange doctrine.

"Children," said Aunt Helen, "are all born with certain evil affections, which they inherit from their parents. These affections influence their thoughts and actions,

and cannot, therefore, endicate these evil tendencies from the minds of our children. They can only be removed by themselves. in a free effort, when they become men and women. Now, what we have to do, and it Frank vanished out of the car door and went forward to his engine, while the conductor and sympathetic passengers could not suppress the tears this touching episode evoked during the twenty minutes stop at Allan's Junction is all we can do, is to restrain evil in our Thus we will put the , weapons, into their hands by which to overcome the enemies that beset every man and woman on entering upon life as free and rational beings." "It is a long time to wait for the result of our efforts," said the mother with a sigh. "A long, long time. The heart must grow faint with hope and fear.?

"Though we gather not the fruit of a goodly vine until autumn," romarked Aunt Helen, "yet the fast maturing clusters hang thick along the branches long before they have ripened. And it is so in human culture. The healthy toned mind will show its swelling fruit long before that fruit is

fully matured;
"I will hope for the best," said Margaret, with much feeling, as she kissed the cheek of her boy and left a tear upon it.

"Store up things good and true, in his mind," said Aunt Helen, "call forth his best affections; sedulously restrain what is evil, and you have everything to hope, Margaret. Faint not, falter not, doubt not. The fruit of your labor will surely appear.

THE PLAYERS.

Method of Engaging Actors—Their Salaries -Profits of the Stars.

New York Letter to Cincinnati Gazette. The present season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and the theatrical community will soon be looking up new engagements. This calls our attention to the dramatic agencies, of which there are a dozen or more of note, besides many of lower rank. Among the most important may be mentioned Simonds & Brown, who have had long experience. These offices do an | active business during June, July and August, this being the time managers are insearch of new attractions. Theatrical people of various grades may be thus described: First are stars, then leading men, leading fadies, light comedy gentlemen, light comedy ladies, heavy gentlemen, heavy scandal. The newspapers here do not ladies, first and second old men, first and souch it, sufficient influence naving probsecond old women, first and second comedians, soubrettes, second chambermaids. first walking gontlemen, first walking ladies, responsible and utility gentlemen, responsible and utility ladies, children, stage managers, prompters, sceme artists, propballet ladies, variety artists, vocalists, gym-

nasts, and others. Simonds & Brown have several hundred names on their books answering to the above descriptions. They negotiate engagements not only here, but also abroad, as they have correspondents in the principal cities of Europe. The dematic agents charge nothing for registration, but when an engagement is made they receive a fee, both from the actor and namager. They also take charge of means original plays, and if the latter be produced they are well pard! They organize companies for all parts of the world, and also take charge of general theatrical details. Their business is done characty outside of New York, and their services are seldom used: by the city theaters; but they frequently zake "out of town" are "jobking" engagements for New Yorks actors who wish tooccupy vacant dates with transient busi-

performers outside New York ranges from \$50 to \$150% week, while mixer actors roceive from \$15 to \$50; Ba New York Shrevsbury, and she has been married for small "utility" people getifican \$25 to \$40. eight years. It was incl. \$73 that Mr. Edd A good Dutch comedian, like Williams, or ward Miller Munday, then just fresh from George Kn. zht, averages \$1061 Ballet girls | Oxford, led Miss Elfer May Palmer-Moreare paid \$1.10 \$2 a night, and of course wood to the alter and intrusted his honor have their dresses from the theatrical to he sheeping. All went well for a few wardrobe. They are the possest paid of all years, and a little girl was born. But dustheatrical attaches, and yet there is a con-

stant pressure for such employment. Scene printers are for a short time among the best paid theatrical people. Isherwood, formerly at:Wallack's bas \$7% a week, while Boberts and Witham, of the Fifth Avenue, as Lord Shrewsbury When the news beget \$100 a week. Nate Mozgan, Voegtlia, came known all Loadon was aghast, and and Leary are paid by contract, averaging

about \$203 a completo-set off scenes. Stage ranagers are rage from \$40 to \$75 week, and business managers outside of New Yorlz are paid a little better. Prompters are rated at \$25a. The business managers of the New Yorktheaters are well paid. Tooker, formerly of Boothingot while there \$100 a vack, and an energiage on the sale of tickets; Stephen, Histo, formerly of the Fifth avenue theater hadigensiderably more. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's, is said to be partnes, and A. M. Ralmer, of the Union Square is also a partner. Augustin Daly is said in have made a large sum by writing plays, but his failure as a manage shows how easy money can be lost. The history of theatrical meangement, indeed, is a stranguatecord of failutes occasionally set off

by bridiant success, and the risk of the drams, are considered greater than almost any basiness. Almo II .. . Trasslittes psidillo New York beterded blime, and that she should be severely actresses are estimated as follows: Clara published. It will be curious to watch Morris, when sa the Union Square, had \$60ta a week, formaching her own dresses. Much resolve to condone his wife's infi-Fancy Davenport is said to hope received debity. Mrs. Mundy is a wormen of great \$75% a week last year at the Fifth Avenue, personal attractions. Her eyes are dark Theater, but the was more probable that her blue, her bair a reddish chestnut; and her pay, was \$1,000. Rose Etrings got \$350 s. features well-out. Her mouth probably as week at the Thion Square: Ada Dyas hall her weakest noish, and there is a certain \$250; Kate Charton had \$155, etc., etc. sensuality in the lips which strikes one at These salaries seem large, but when one the first game. Both the Marchaods ther considers how many ambitions girls soo own family) and the Mundysare well known broken down to make one good performen, in society, and the latter take their name and how brief the range of popularity may from the Abber of Mondara in Normandy, He, and also the expense of such a life, it

Salaries one paid for seasons of ciada

in addition. John Broughem netted \$4,000 by one benefit of the Fifth avenue; Thomse Square. Some other princely benefits can be mentioned, but a common beneatis a "No; not if bent for a bitle season and poor affair. George: Rignold during on permitted to resume its natural posi- his last engagement. was paid his last engagement. per week Sothern had one-\$250 half the house, after, expenses, and Lawrence Barrett has the same terms. Edwin Booth was the only American tragedian who had a half of the entire receipts, but Fanny Davenport, as a comedeun, has claimed in a few instances at least the same enormous fee. Booth, while itimerating ceived. Do you know one cheeky man in through the principal cities in America, 1eceived \$600 per night, which was the largest will not, however, repeat that itineracy. The late E. L. Devenport had from \$500 to \$1,000. His place has never been filled, son. Society tires of the brassy glare of and managers often sigh when they recall the loss of this once admirable performer. line tongue, the noisy assumption of his Joe Jefferson has been paid as high as \$3,500 a week, and his managers were said are only apparent. He bores his way along to have made money by his engagement, through the world, and frequently people to have made money by his engagement. Charlotte Chushman was allowed half the whole house. Such is the power of the boy, for a man with a paint pot in each star performers to force both managers and hand. Not because they respect the man performers to bow to their dictates. "Stars," however, are very rare, and even this so-

different. Pardifficulties under which this class often go through their performance are peculiarly distressing. A physician is always in attendance to sid in sustaining exhausted nature, and the applause of an admiring audience may be followed by the agony which such efforts have cost the per-

former. Spearing of the drame, it is well known that the greatest danger of the profession is found in the excessive use of stimulants. Cooke, Kean, and the senior Booth were lamentable illustrations of the destructive nature of this habit, which at the present time is doing its work of rain in the theatrical world. One reason is found in the exhausting nature of the stage performance. Some of those parts which seem the easiest are really the severest in their consequence es. Kean was wont to say that only a young man could play King Lear, because it was so laborous and exhausting. Players soon get jaded by the ardnous nature of their profession, which they make at excuse for using strong diluk. It may be that thus far Edwin Booth canno be charged with anything of such charcter. He has the reputation of being a temerate man, and this is the more remarkable then one remembers the example set by his un. fortunate father.

AN AWFUL ENGLISH SCANDAL.

Elopement of the Premier Earl of Egiand with a Modern Mrs. Potiphar From the New York Sun.

Mrs. Mundy; the modern Mrs. Ptipher of England, has come in for a full sare of denunciation, while her boyish paramour is more pitied than might else. The roung Earl of Shrewsbury, who is the hero if the present scandal was born in 1860, and has not vet attained his, twenty-first birthay. His father died suddenly in 1877, and the lad, then at Eton as Viscount Ingestre, acseeded to the ancient titles and estates is the head of one of the greatest of English families—the renowned Talbots. Ever student of English history knows what pròminent part this great family has played in days gone by, and all will regret that the young man, born with such a golden spoom in his mouth, should try to mar the splendid career which lies before him by beginming life with such a false step. The very importance of his position as an Englishman, and the influence for good or evil which he can not fail to exert, have drawn. more than ordinary attention to the present

ably been brought to bear upon the press.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is the Premier Earl of England, Hendstary Great Seneschal of Ireland, from which unfortunate land he derives two titles, those of Earl of Waterford and Wexford. Helhas three sisters erty men, stage compenters, leaders of or- all happily married, the eldest, Lady Caschestra, bellet masters; dans ases, coryphes. | there are he en of the most heautiful women in London, where her photographs are to be seen in all the shop windows His mother was one of the best and most pious of women, and brought up her younger son in all the oder of sanctity. But no sooner did be father's death free him fixm parental authority than the young. earl began to be talked of in connection with several of the kading professional. beauties. It was said that he had caused that good man, Mr. Lazgtay, much anxiety, and it is not very long since a spicy story was told of a celliside between the Prince of Walss and the hero of the hour. It wasrelated that the Prince of Wales had written to Mrs. Langtry is utang himself to afterhoon ten at her house. This letter wassupposed to have miscarried, for when the Prince arrived he found the lady in deeps convergetion with her youthful admirer, who did not seem inclined to resign hispretencions, even in favor of royalty. It mey be added that Lord Shrewsbury is a The salaries of actors vary according to slight, lissom youth, with blue eyes and

With the heroine excepthing is quite diffedent. She is not nealy so young as Loid ing the past two year cumes has not altogether spared her good name, and many curious stories were a that. But no one e zer beliated that she would be guilty of the madness of running away with such a .by wondered what wou dinappen next. It was known that the guilty pair had fled to Strasburg, and that an assentment of the lady's brothens, of whom she has five, and the outraged husband were in pursuit. The absonding wife Lad left a letter footer husband and another flow a friend which enabled the pursuaes to capture the fugitimes. Several accounts of what a trailly took place are given. According to one, the husband boxadithe young Earl's ears, scalded his wife, and took her to come gome and not make a fool of herself. Bit, according to another, the brothers set upon Smowsbury, and chrashed him soundly.

Meanwhile public opinion is divided as to what Mr. Mun ly ought to do Same peoall affect to then sthat the great youth of the male offendermakes the crime of the female very small and that it would be absund to make such a child a correspondent. Others insist that Mrs. Mundy was alone to what course society will take, should Mr. whence the ancestor of the aniortunate husbandoams with William the Conqueror. There is an excellent portrait of Mrs. Mundy in the Academy; it is by Leslia Ward, and gives a very fair idea of tha manner of women she is.

Li Cheek Not Always Successful. From the Burlington Hawkeys.

No, my son, cheek is not better than was dom, it is not better than modesty; it is not better than anything. Don't listen to the siren who tells you to blow your horn or it will never be tooted upon. The world is not to be deceived by cheek, and it does seech for merit, and when it finds it merit is rewarded. Cheek never deceives the world, my son. It appears to do so to the cheeky man, but he is the one who is deall your acquaintance who is not reviled for his cheek the moment his back is, turned! unctions between cheek, and merit? Almost every body bates a cheeky man, my his face, the hollow tinkling of his cymbaforwardness. The triumphs of his cheek give way to him. But so they give way, my with the paint pot particularly, but because they want to take care of their clothes. You sell goods, without it, and your gustomers The glare and glitter of the performance is won't run, and hide in the cellar, when they

IMPERFECT PAGE

METHODIST CHURCH-Services every Sunday in the new thurch on 5th afreet, at it a. m and 8 p. m. Randay at hool immediately after marning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 8 p. m. J. M. Bull. Pastor.

:Preserventan Curron.—Sunday service at 11 s. m.and 7:00 p. m.. St. Paul time. All are invited; scats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. STEVENS, Paster. CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high

nask with sermon, 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end.
REV. WILLIAMS. Rector. (SUREL OF THE BREAD OF LIFE (Episcopal)-

Rev. J. G. Miller. Rector. Services every Sanday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sanday School

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A.F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays, of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

John Davidson, W. M.

G. A. Lounshemux, Sec'v.

1. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hallevery Tuesday Brothers to good standing are cor-dially invited. WM. Von Kustan, N. G. cially invited. WM. Barnu, Sec.

Encamposer, I. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd Follows Hall. Visiting members invited to at-cond. Wm. A. Benter, C. P. WM. VON KUSTER, Scribe.

RISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.
r. F. Mallor, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Suc'y

Weather Bulletin.

The following, reported specially for the TRIBUNE, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned, at 9:26 last even-

Station.		Direc- tion of Wind.	itu of	State of the Weather
Blemarck Ft.Stevenson Ft. Buford	60 60 68	NE N NW	8 4 4	Clear Clear Clear
Fort Steven	onR	se 2.10 f	oot lost	12 hours,

Fort Suford—Gauge 5 1-10 feet. Fort Keogh—Stationary Klosebud—Stationary Terry's Landing.—Stationary.

Terry's Landing,—Suntonery. Benton—High and Stationary. C. Crawer. Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A. MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT,

Bismarck, D. T. Fo. May, 1881. Highest Lowest Monn 30,406 29,603 20 991 Berometer Montaly range of Barometer Greatest dally range of " Least Mean humidity 2 20 Lotal ramfall

Highest wind Prevailing wind 86,62 miles Number of clear days " cloudy "
Number of days on which rain fell C CRAMER, Sergt. Signal Corps U S A

BISMARCK BREVITIES.

It is the summer now.

The first of the month bill collector is storoad in the land.

Fargo this morning.

A couple of car loads of emigrants came 70 on last evening's train.

The new salaries fixed by the City Council go into effect from the first day of April last.

I nenoon, and the Far West at 5.50 in the afternoon. The Bismarck engagement of the Ideal

Dramatic Company was not a successmancially. Two thousand dollars insurance -has

been placed upon the Benton "P" line warehouse.

Fox has got a new curiosity which he sets over the counter to the tune of fifteen cents or two for a quarter. Jo Deitrich has offered Mr. Stein, of

the Clarke farm, \$225 for a horse to mate one of the horses in the 'bus team. Capt. Wolfolk, of the transfer is buying quarters of beef now under certain

conditions. Ask him what they are. The steamer Josephine, of the Coulson line, with a full load of freight and good passenger list, left for the Yellowstone

country yesterday. Lust evenings train brought in immitunts that are to settle in the Green Liver valley, a hundred miles out on the

Wheat on the Steele farm is from 15 to ad inches in height on an average, and there are magnificent prospects for an mormous yjeld.

The new town of Dawson is advertised this morning. It is a boomer, and the lest wells of water in Dakota are to be tound in its vicinity.

It is said that J. W. Parker, who has taket the contract to carry the mail be-taket the contract to carry the mail be-taket Bismarck and Mandan at \$1.25 per day, is anxious to sub-let the job.

What is Bismarck going to do about celebrating the 4th of July? Why not have an excursion or picnic for the benefit of the boys of the fire department?

Deputy Quartermaster Spahr sold naturer of goods that he now wishes he lad retained, all on account of the revoked order for removal to Fort Adams. dilapidated specimen of humanity

paid a fine of \$5 and costs. Eight women of wasy virtue, also paid their regular It may be in inserted to the diers of the ninday Missouri water to know that a piece of broad placed in the barrel or offi. er receptische will quickly clear the most

untild water. Barnen, offers his Apple Creek chose at \$12 per acre. It is a bargain.
Therefore offers for sale a splended business offers for sale a splended business of the business of t

An exchange says: "The fool goeth out in a sail boat when he doesn't know a booth from a breaker, but the wise man picks up peobles on the shore, and flits

the gur in a pink dress." Capt. Grunt Marsh, the steamboatman. thors that the condition of the country between Yapkton and Vermittien is a

NEWSPAPLKARCHIVE®

bination. The drama will strike Mon-

A Boston paper says that a South End girl thanked a man who gave her his seat in a street car, and he married her and proved to be worth \$400,000. (We circulate this lie in the hope of inducing the girls to be a little more courteous.) Mr. Beal's new building has been se

Surely all who want to meet the Bishop and see him nicely entertained will take an active interest in the sociable. Passenger conductors say that the westward travel is more than fifty per cent. greater than the east-going travel. It follows that a large third of the crowd that

cured for the Episcopal festival Saturday

night. Let the occasion be a joyous one.

gets off the cars at this city daily, comes west to grow up with the country. Mr. H. M. Mixter has brought into town from his farm northeast of the city, the finest specimens of growing wheat yet shown. A large bunch of the grain showed a rank growth and measured from

nineteen to twenty inches in height. At the Maine school meeting, Tuesday evening, L. O. Stevens was chosen chair man. School district No. 7 was organized by the election of the following officers: L. O. Stevens, director; J. R. Goss, chairman, and J. A. Field, treasurer.

Wednesday was the last of the stay of headquarters, Department of Dakota, in St. Paul, and on and after May 31, busiters on the Sneffing reservation. The move is a feather in the cap of Minucap

A subscriber to a certain paper died a few days ago, leaving fourteen years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave when the lid was being screwed down for the last time, and put in the coffin a palm leaf fan, a linen coat anda thermometer.

Before Gen. Carlan left Fort Yates, he called Joe Savits to his room and said to him that he was convinced that both he and Parkin wereinnocent of all connection with the fraudulent weight business, and that he would have their case dis

Wm. Reardon, recently discharged as "not guilty," of highway robbery, by a District Court jury, was yesterday before Justice Hare, charged with having concealed and disposed of stolen property. next Grand Jury.

The work of grading the bridge approach is retarded, by the inability of the contractors to secure tools to work with. The manufacturers write that they were never so rushed with orders. The work will be finished by the contract time, Oct. 1st, neverless. B.smarck may yet have what is needed

above all other things, viz: a good brick yard. A gentleman is now in the city who has had experience in brick manufacture and owns two brick machines which he will ship to the most advantageous point that he can find.

Sergeant S M. Cone, of the signal service, has resigned command of his station, and has purchased Capt. May's new ste animat, now nearly completed, which he will christen the Mercury and will run it during the scason on Lake Minnetonka, Minn, for accommodation of exemision pai-

Tarkson, Bishop of Nebraska and Dako Courch on "The Theology of Great Pyramids." The church will be consecrated while the bishop is here and the society more fully organized. Several will also be confirmed.

Four new bridal chambers have been added to the Niebrara. The cause of this The Helena got away at 9:30 yesterday | was as follows: One night the boat was crowded and a young man was told that he could not get a stateroom, but would be given a cot in the cabin. "Great God," said the young man, "that won't do, I was just married to-day."

> Louis Westhauser is anxiously looking for a certain unknown individual, and -if he over identifies hun his friends will never again be able to recognize him by his external appearance. The difficulty all arises from the fact that this unknown individual has been guilty of stealing a house from Mr. Westhauser's claim about three miles east of the city. The thief was kind enough to leave the stove.

> A number of the friends of "Dutch Jake" raised a purse recently, and at the sale of stock at Fort Lincoln last Saturday, pur. chased and presented to him a team-Jake" had the misfortune to lose a highly prized team and all of his wordly goods during the spring floods, and being an industrious, honest and conscientious citizen deserves, and will appreciate the generous act of his friends.

The Miles City Journal says: "The North Pacific surveyors here this week have been engaged in surveying the streets of our city preparatory to platting it and giv ing deeds to settlers. From them we learn that all the buildings located on Front street facing the paik, are over five feet on the military reservation. This will be a surprise to the residents along said street but as there will probably be no steps taken by the military authorities they need give themselves no uncasiness."

In all justice, the military headquarters, department of Dakota, should be at Fort Lincoln instead of Fort Sneiling, and had Dakota Territory the power and influence of a State it might be. Fort Lincoln is admirably located, and should be as important a unlitary station as Leavenworth. For the sake of styname, irrespective of its admirable location, the Government should not allow Fort Lincoln to take any inaignificant rank among other

Sergeant Lewis, of the Fort Lincoln ambulance, placed too much confidence in his team Wednesday afternoon, and left them standing to deliver a mail bag. Something frightened them, and quicker than it can be related that ambulance ascended in the air like a rocket, turned completely over and alighted right side up with a broken pole. The horses, of course, became detached, and a streak of horse flesh soon came to a stop and materialized into a badly frightened, but un-

lujured team.

The signal service corps has a force of 500 enlisted men-150 sergeants, thirty corporals and 820 privates. The term of enlistment is five years. The pay ranges as follows per month: Sergeants, \$80 to \$98; corporals, \$65 to \$85; privates, \$58 \$81. As a spur to efficient work the head of the corps is authorized by law to promote twe enlisted men each year to lieutenancies. It costs about \$375,000 a year to fun the bureau, aside from the pay of

officers and enlisted men. onsand times better than any one who The Pioneer Press publishes the followwill remember that a few weeks and I claims. The Council then adjourned.

L. Stephan, agent at Standing Rock, authorized the statement that he had for warded his resignation to Washington that the same had been accepted, and was to take effect on and after July 1. Yesterday a representative of this paper was shown a private telegram from Washington, in which it was authoritatively stated that no such resignation had been reeeived, up to date of message, which was sent on Saturday last. Explanations would seem to be in order."

Low Dog, who passed Bismarck on a boat for Fort Yates last week, has waded 1 gore, and when he first surrendered at rort Buford the civil authorities demanded his arrest for the murder of the Keogh mail carrier and the robbing of the mails The demands of the authorities were nict by the commander of Fort Buford with a most vigorous protest on the ground that the arrest of Low Dog would prevent the surrender of Sitting Bull. Word was sent to Washington, and the Secretary of the Interior and Department of Justice united in requesting the Marshall to let the mutter drop for the time. Low Dog was not arrested and Sitting Bull has not surren-

Monroe Herbert, who brings suit against the North Pacific railroad company to recover damages for the loss of a leg, has the sympathy of the community, and has a much stronger and more meritorius case than the average plaintiff. Mr. Herbert met with the accident about one year ago while employed as brakeman ness will be transacted at the new quar, and switchman in the Bismarck yard. The company at that time had standing in the yaids two cars that were chained ocether, the bumpers and couplings bethis fact and in making up the train he placed one foot on the step near the top and at the end of the car, in order to apply the brakes. The cars came together, and having no "bumpers" of course crushed his leg so that it had to be ampu-

It is said in military circles that Capt William P. (better known as "Philo" Clark, Second Cavalry, now at St. Paul stands a most excellect chance of appoint ment to the post of aide-de-camp to Gen eral Sheridan, made vacant by the resignation of Lientenant Fred Grant. Aside from the personal honor conferred by such an appointment, it carries with it the assimulated rank and the pay and emoluments of a lieutand-colonel, and it is a high tribute to Captain Clark to say He was held for appearance before the that every officer who knows him agrees in saying "I hope he may be selected." The officer in question graduated from the military academy in 1868, has served on the frontier ever since, with great acceptability to his superiors, and is probable the best posted man living in the sign language of the Indian races-a language as universal in its use among the aboriginal tribes as French was in the diplo matic circles of Europe.

Council Proceedings.

At the meeting of the City Council held last evening all of the aldermen were present except. Councilman. Bogue. After the call of the roll the minutes of the last inceting were read and adopted. The committee on ordinances reported

the salary ordinance, so long under consideration, which created more or less discussion, as to the advisability of in-On Sunday night next Right Rev. Rolt. creasing or decreasing individed a salaries. Judge Hulson took his departure for ta, will preach a sermon at the Episcopal Most of the discussion was in relation to the amounts per annum to be paid the City Marshall, Policemen, City Attorney and City Clerk. The ordinance which takes effect from and after April 1st, 1881, after being amended was finally passed, upon motion of Alderman Woods, in the following form, the udimportant clauses being omitted:

City Attorney, \$50 per month; City Marshall, \$75 per month; City Police, \$70 per month; Watchman at Engine House, \$65 per month.

Street Commissioner \$2 per day for each day of actual service. City Engi neer, \$5 per each day of actual service Fire Marshall, \$2 per each day of actual service Day laborers on streets, \$2 per each day of actual service. Teams, including driver and outfit, \$4 per day, Extra Police, \$2 per day. City Physician, regular attendance fees for each call. City Clerk \$50 per month. +

On motion of Alderman Woods the committee on roads and bridges were instructed to have the Street Commissioner make such temporary improvements upon the streets as may be necessary.

The committee on printing offered a proposed contract made by The Daily TRIBUNE for doing the official printing of the city for one year, and on motion of Alderman McDonald, a contract was authorized to be entered into with The TRIBUNE in accordance with the terms of | that the whole matter was a piece of spite the agreement.

Under the heading of petitions and communications, Sweet & Stoyell, attorneys for Wm. A. Hollemback, presented a communication announcing that their client would contest the election of Alderman M. J. Halloran, of the first ward, upon the following grounds:

1st-That twenty persons who were not legal voters in said ward, cast their votes for said M. J. Halloran, and the said votes were connied and allowed.

2d-That 20 more votes were contested and allowed for M. J. Hallorau by the Judge of election in said ward, at said election, than were cust for him!

3d-That two ballots were cast by the same person at the same time and said slection, and were counted for M. J. Hal-

4th-That two ballots cast by legal voters for Win. A. Hollemback were counted and allowed for M. J. Halloran.

The communication was tabled, and on motion of Alderman Halloran a; contract was authorized to be entered into between the City and John P. Houghand for the repair of the damages done by fire at the turned a verdict of not guilty. City Hail according to specifications that were presented and approved.

The monthly bill of Justus Hare for kota, and took the required onth. services rendered, and a bill from John P. Hoagland for lumber for sidewalk repairs, were referred to the committee on dered the sum of \$1,093.66, the amount of

A VERDICT.

inplicat Page

\$25,000, The Full Amount Claimed, is Awarded C. D. Herbert,

And the Term of the District Court is thus Drawn to a

District Court-Monday. MORNING SESSION.

At the convening of Court yesterday morning Henry Dixon and Henry Suttle received the proper papers and were declared full citizens of the United States.

Dr. Rogers, charged by the Grand Jury with having sold liquor without a license, by his attorney, entered a plea of guilty and gave bail in the sum of \$300. The case of Monroe Downs vs. Alex

McKenzie et al., was then called and an-

nounced as having been settled by agree-

ment, judgment having been allowed plaintiff for \$125, and the case of Young | charge, was discharged from custody, and vs. McKenzie was dismissed. At this time the Grand Jury appeared in open Court and reported indictments against Wm. Reardon and John Johnson, charging them with the crime of robbery, also an indictment against Ed. Westcott ing broken Mr. Herbert was unaware of for selling liquor without a license. Reardon was assigned counsel and given fur-

> sum of \$300. The case of Hoberts vs. Harrington and I ples, Peter Mantor and John Hackett Marble was then dismissed without preju-

thar time to plead, and Westcott entered a

dice, and Court adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 p. m. the case of the Territory vs. William Murray was called and tried before a jury, which, after hearing the evidence, retired and brought in a verdict. finding defendant guilty of a simple assault, the indictment being for an assault with intent to do great bedily harm.

The case of A. C. Girard vs. E. H. Bly, continued by consent on defendant paying \$10 costs, and Wm. Thompson was appointed referce in the place of John Rogers who declined to serve in the case of Walker vs. Moore

Daniel Howe was then arranged upon an indictment for assault and battery, charged by the Grand Jury and entered a plea of not guilty. A jury was then empanelled to try the case after some little difficulty, as many of the jurymen had already formed an opinion in the matter and were therefore not qualified to serve.

While the jury was being called, the Grand Jury entered Court and presented an indictment against Geo. W. Sweet, charging that on the 30th day of July, 1877, the said Geo. W. Sweet did examination. C. D Herbert, Harry Wattenine of selling pretended kins, Wm. McBride and Dr. H. R. Porter being sworn for plaintiff, and A. D. Fomtitle, in that "at the said time and place croy, E. L. Gilboy, and John Davidson to the loss of the loss o the said Geo. W. Sweet, did sell a pretended title to certain lands lying and being in the county of Burleigh, and Territory of Dakote, to-wit. Lots number 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and \$4, in block 37, and other | Judge Wilson, of Winona, made the arlands all in the City of Bismarck accord. ing to the recorded plat thereof, for the nery for defendant. But comparatively stated and pretended consideration of little time was occupied in the suming-\$1680, and to which said lands and lots up, and the jurymen were out but a short and all and every part thereof, the said time. They brought in a verdict for \$25. Geo. W. Sweet did not then and, therefore, never had, and has never since had any right or title whatever."

The indictment was not made public until most of the people had left the Court room, whereupon John A. Stoyell addressod the Court and asked that the indictnent be set aside upon the ground that the offense, if any there was, was not now indictable inasmuch as the crime was alleged to have been committed in July. 1877, and under the statutes for no other crime than murder, can an indictment be found after two years shall have clapsed, subsequent to the commission of the offense. District Attorney Ball held that there was no ground for argument and that the point was well taken. He also stated to the Court that the jury was aware of this fact when investigating the case, and brought in the indictment knowing that it was at the option of Mr. Sweet to have the matter judicially investigated or not. Mr. Sweet protested to the Court work, that he had title to the land and could produce a certificate from the Secretary of the Interior to that effect, and also that as the party to whom he sold the land had never found any fault, he be lieved that no third party had a right so to do. While Mr. Sweet was protesting that personally he was perfectly willing to have the matter fully investigated by the Court, Mr. Stoyell urged the technical point that the limit of time had passed during which an indictment could be lawfully presented, and there being ao appeal from the statutes the Court ordered that the indictment be considered null and

The jury in the Howe case having been dismissed until morning, Court then adjourned-

District Court-Tuesday. MORNING SESSION.

At the convening of Court yesterday norning the case of the Territory vs. Den. Howe, charged with assault was

called and three witnesses were sworn for plaintiff and eight for defendant. The case was then given to the jury who re

On motion, Harry Gleason was admitted to practice law at the bar of Da-

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session the Court orthe assessment found by the Commis- Company's stock.

sioners appointed to appraise the value of the Jackman property, taken for a railroad right of way, to be paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Court,

J. Rogers, C. W. Freede, Pat Lynch and Edward Wescott, convicted of having sold liquor without a license, were each sentences to pay a fine of \$100 and \$25 costs, and Thomas E. Murray, convicted of assault, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail.

William Reardon, indicted for robbery, entered a plea of not guilty and was given a jury trial, which resulted in a verdiet in accordance with his plea. Our motion of District Attorsey Ball however. the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, and another charge, that of concealing and disposing of storen property, will be made against him.

Adjourned.

District Court -- Wednesday. At the convering of the court yesterday morning, Thes. Reardon, found "not guilty" of highway robbery, by a jury on the day previous, and held upon a second in the cases of I. W. Barrett and W. A. Hollemboek vs. the N. P. R. R. Co., the judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

The case of Clayton D. Herbert vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was then called, and the following jury impanneled: J. H. Marshall, Louis Larson, L. W. Harriman, C. R. Williams, Geo. nesses to prove his continuous residence upor and cultivation of said tract: Geo. C. Gibson John Allen, John Wetzel and Charley Chamber plea of guilty and his bail was fixed at the Henry, Andrew Malloy, T. J. Tully, W. H. Thurston, E. O. Bostwick, Geo. Peo-

An order of the Court was made that Geo. W. Sweet be allowed the sum of \$15 for defending Wm. E. Murray, charged with felony, after which an adjournment was ordered until 9 o'clock this morning.

The Court-Last Day, The term of the District Court closed

last night, after a session has which the business has been expeditiously and satisfactorily transacted. Judge Hudson, at his first term of court in Bismarck, has made many friends, and has established pleasant personal relations with the entire bar. With the exception of issuing naturalization papers to P. P. Johnson, yes terday, the entire session of the Court was occupied in the trial of the case of C. D. Herbert vs. the North Pacific railroad company, a suit for \$25,000 damages for the loss of a leg, and the most important case of the term. Judge Wilson, of W1. nona, Gen. Wilson, of Fargo, and J A. Stoyell, of Bismarck, were stterneys for plaintiff, and Mesers McConnell and J A. Gillman, St. Paul, and Flannery & Wetherby, this city, appeared for the railroad company. The entire day was occupied in taking evidence and in crossfor defendant. The cyadence was concluded at six p m, after which court ack journed until eight e'clock, when the case was summed up and presented to the jury. gument for the plaintiff, and Geo. P. Flan-000, the full amount claimed. An appeal will probably be taken.

Thousands have been cured of aumb ague, billions dirorders, jaundice, dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, blood and stomach, when all other remedies have failed, by using Prof Guilmette's French Liver Pad, which is a quick and permanent cure for those disorders. Ask and permanent cure for these disorders. Ask your druggist for the great remedy, and take no other, and if he does not keep it send \$1.50 in a letter to the French Pad Co.. Toledo, O, and receive one by mail, postpaid.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific cembination of some of the most powerful re terative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the natritive principle by which the heir is nourished and sepported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most conomical preparation ever offered to tac public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all deniers.

"My wife was sayed by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads, after i had tried all other remedies," writes a minister who had the gravel for five years.

It seems strange that anyone will suffer from

How to Secure Health.

the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore perfeet health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strongthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the best Blood Purifier ever discovered, effectually caring Scrofna, Syphilate disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria; all Nerrous dishuters. Erystpelas, Malaria; all Norrous disbuters and Debility, Billious complaints and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, ekin, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous sys-HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The best salve is the world for cuts, bruises sores, alcers, sait rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilbhine, corps and all kinds of skin cruptions, freckies and vimples. The calve is fluoranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money equinded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. 41 fleow

Livery Rigs. Land-hunters and pleasure-seekers

should remember that the very best livery rigs in the city are to be found at the Fourth street stables of Comeford & Malloy. The rigs are first-class in every particular, and prices reasonable. Shippers and contractors' handling large herds of horses or other animals will find good quarters at their corral built for the accommodation of the Northwestern Stage

LAND NOTICES.

votice of Final Proofs: AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 28,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final press in support of his claim, and se-cure final entry thereof at this office on Monday, the 7th day of Jane, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. via:

Michael O'Shea, Declaratory Statement No. 236 made April 26, 1879, for the nwis Sec., 20, Tp. 138 Range 78, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, via: Maurice O'Brien, E. L. Gilmore, P. M. Eckford and C. A. King, all of Bunkelgh Co. D. T., and P. O. address Bismarcks D. T., 50.2 JOHN A. REA. Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Blamarck, D. T., May 80,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 6th day of July, 1881, at 11 o'clocks. m., viz.;

Menry Suttle. B. E. No 7, made March 1st, 1875, for the south half of the S E 12 of sec. 10, Tp 188 n, R. 20 W, and names the following us his witnessels to prove his southnous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.; T. P. Davis, Robert Macnider G. W. Freede, and J. H. Marshall, all of fluring the course, P. th. address. Rismarks. of Burlengh County. P. O. address, Bismarck. John A. Red. 26 Register.

Notice of Final Proof. T AND OFFICE at Blamarck, Dak., May 80,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office upon the 7th dray of July, 1884, at 11 o'clock, a. m., viz: Nathan Dunkleberg, Declaratory Statement, No. 267, filed Dec. 2014, 1879, and alleging settlement the same date, for

the northeast quarter of section 30, Tp 143 annual 80 W, and names the following as his wif

JOHN A. REA. Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Biomarck, D. T., May 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has alednotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se-cure final entry thereof at this office upon the list day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., vis-Peter M. Eckford, D. S., No. \$20, filed June 25, 1880, for the northeast quarter election 20, township 138 north, range 78 west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, and H. Thurston. Michael O'Shea Wm. Gleason and John A Stoyell, all of Burleigh county. P. C. Address, Bismarck. John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 25, Notice is hereby given that the following named activer has filed notice of his intention to make final proof ursupport of his claim, and secure final enery thereofat this office on Saturday, the 2d day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz

Chester A. King. B. H. E. No. 138, made April 1st, 1880, for the N 14 of S. E. 14 N. n. 14 of S. W. 14, Sec. 34. Tp 139 n 1478 w, and names the following as his witnesses that Frank A. Little, Wm. Nelson, J. P. Manhatt, of Clarke Post Office, and John A. McLean

John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Biemarck, D. T., April to 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his it tention to make find proof in support of his claim, and se cure inial entry thereof at this office on Saturday,

land viz: Nathaniel G. Skelton, Cyrus Scrib-ner, Jacob A Fields, and Patrick Byrne, all of Burleysh County, D. T. Postoffice address Bis-marck, B. T., and Charles Huzd, who made D B Mo. 105 for the same tract of land, May 31st, 187s, is here's; notified to appear at the place and time above designated and show cause if any he has why said Mouroe D. Downs should not be at lowed to make final proof and secure entry of

JOHN A REA.

LEGAL. TERRITORY OF DAKOTA. County of Bur L leigh; District Court Third Judicial District Charlotte E. McNamara ve. Michael McNamara. Summone

The Territory of Dakots to the above named do fe dant. Yet are bereby some presented required to en-ower the complaint in the above entitled action, a copy of which is becomen served upon you, and to serve a cupy of your answer to the said complain; on the subservisors at their office in the city of Brimares, is the county of Brisigh, and territory aforesaid, within Thirty Days aster the service of this executous upon you, az-

ter the service of the seasmons upon you, as-clusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this act-on will apply to the Court for the relief descanded in the com-

Dated March 7, A. D. 1881. Swent & Stoyees. 47-1 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

City Ordinance,

The City Council of the City of Dismerck do ordain**. as fol**le**ws:** Resolved. That it is necessary that n selevals be built slong the north side of Main street in front of the following blocks, to wit: Numbers-40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 30; also on bett-sides of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to sides of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to Rosser street, that the width of said sidewalks is hereby established as follows. The side-walks in front of blocks number 46, 48, 50 and 52, shall be twelve feet in width, all others to be of the uniform width of cight feet. The said sidewalks shall be of two-inch pine plank, laid on 2x6 Jolce and well spiked to the same, said joice to be laid not more then four force. on 2x6 loice and well spiked to the same, said joice to be laid not more than four feet apart.

Provided. however, That all sidewalks now being in front of any lot or any of the street herein mentioned, shall be subject to inspection by accommittee of three, consisting of the City Engineer, Street Commissioner and on-Alderman to be appointed by the Mayor and Connell, whose duty it shall be to examine any sidewalk mon the application of the owner drocupant of the lot or lots on which the same is fronting, and if in the judgment of the said fronting, and if in the judgment of the said committee the same shall be found to be good.

sufe, and sufficient, such sidewalk shall not be disjurbed.

Resolved That this resolution he published in the Bismarck Weekly Tribune for four consecutive weeks.

B. H. THURSTON, Mayor. Bismarck; E. T., May 11, 1881;

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Edustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 2 289 Wabash Ave., Chicago, El-

A. LOGAN,

FLOUR, FEED, and BAKERY.

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